

Whitelaw faces demands for new initiatives

Second wave of riots in Liverpool

By Stewart Tendler and Arthur Osman

For the second successive night rioting erupted in the Toxteth district of Liverpool last night. Gangs set fire to barricades and stones were hurled at police reinforcements who tried to control the violence.

A pall of smoke hung over Upper Parliament Street, the centre of trouble the night before. The renewed violence came at the end of a weekend of trouble in immigrant areas of London and Liverpool which left 130 policemen injured. Today the Government will face a barrage of demands for action to avert further scenes of burning cars, smashed shops and petrol bombs in mainland Britain.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will find on his desk initial reports on rioting in Southall, west London, on Friday, and on the disorders in Toxteth.

This afternoon the Home Secretary is expected to face a disturbed Commons and calls for fresh initiatives in race relations, public order, youth employment and the protection of the police.

The trouble in Southall began after skinheads came into the largely-Asian area for a pop concert. Yesterday Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, called for a strengthening of the law on public order and racial incitement, while immigrant groups described the riot as part of a campaign by racial groups to incite trouble.

An umbrella group for Pakistani organisations called for a judicial tribunal into the activities of extreme right-wing political groups, and immigrant councillors in London boroughs asked the Home Office to begin a programme against urban deprivation and inequality in employment.

The Saturday riots in Liverpool began with clashes between police and young blacks and Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, will ask Mr Whitelaw to set up an urgent inquiry into the roots of the disorders.

After Saturday night's violence the tally showed 70 police officers injured, 11 of them detained in hospital, and three arrests. One man was alleged to have been in possession of petrol bombs and two others were accused of damage and theft.

A 400-square yard section of Toxteth, in the hinterland of the docks and a mile from the city centre, was carpeted with broken glass, burnt out vehicles and fire engines, smouldering buildings yesterday morning.

Anonymous tip about a 'bloodbath'

For nine hours Liverpool policemen, supported by 30 reinforcements from Greater Manchester, had faced petrol bombs, fires, stoning and looting, which lasted until 7 am.

The violence appeared to have been premeditated and arose from a volatile mix of hooliganism, unemployment, frustration, alleged over-increased policing and the claim that black people had been provoked by police. It was not a race riot in the context of Brixton or Southall but was more the sudden fusing of elements common to black and white youths.

The weekend eruption began on Friday when a black youth was chased by police and fell off a motorcycle when they caught him. He disappeared after being pulled from the police by a gathering crowd of 40 black youths, and two hours of sporadic violence followed, in which five officers were hurt.

After the incident the police received an anonymous tip about a "bloodbath" in Toxteth and a force of men equipped with riot equipment

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stood by. The police say they were kept from public view. Late on Saturday another anonymous tip reported a stolen car in the area and three officers went to investigate. They were met with stones and bottles. Within minutes a crowd of about 150 black and white youths took over Upper Parliament Street, the area's main artery. Parked cars were overturned and set on fire to form a barricade. Others were driven into bus shelters and lamp posts to wreck them. Hired garages were broken into and the cars driven out.

Shops were burnt and others, including a wine store, looted as the violence spread. Police formed up behind riot shields and came under a barrage of bricks, bottles and then petrol bombs. A BBC television team ran for cover when a masked gang armed with pick-axe handles attacked them, captured a £12,000 camera and destroyed it.

Chief Constable puts blame on parents

Mr Neil Higginson, the cameraman, said that the mob "warned us not to film. We agreed; but they still chased us and we ran as they hit us."

Refrigerators were taken from one shop. Mrs Bridie Heffernan, a shopkeeper, said that about 30 masked youths broke into her premises to steal boxes of tinned goods. They also contents on the floor. She said: "It was sheer vandalism."

Throughout the night police had to deal with firemen on their way to tackle blazing buildings and cars. Finally, at 7 am, they baton-charged the mob, which then melted away into side alleys and on to the Kingsley housing estate.

Mr Kenneth O'Brien, Chief Constable of Merseyside, placed much of the blame on the parents of the youths. He said: "Parents have a responsibility to discipline and control the movement and behaviour of their children. These were mostly in their teens and twenties, but some were younger than 12. They saw this as a huge joke or game."

He said: "Race relations leaders tried to maintain some order, but failed to quell the riot. The trouble still depends on attacking the police who are so readily identified as symbols of law and order."

"Their fight was with us, I am confident we have the matter under control and contained, but we are prepared for any outbreak and are ready to deal with it quickly."

"The causes are many and various but I have no doubt that we are the readily identified symbols of authority and discipline which is anathema to these youths."

Mr Oxford said it was sad because ethnic groups in Liverpool had been there for many years and the city did not have the immigration problem of other places.

He added that black youths had been harassed by police in recent weeks. "Some of them seem to think that the police should not investigate their criminal behaviour. We are not going to let these young thugs get away with it; if that is harassment, then we are doing our duty."

"We are not taking them on just because they live in that area. To suggest we should the area with an inordinate number of policemen is quite untrue."

"This was not a race riot. The problem has been caused by a dispute over a car. It was a problem has been caused by a dispute over a car. It was a problem has been caused by a dispute over a car."

Continued on back page, col 3.



Blood spattered and weary—a Liverpool policeman's lot, 1981 style.

Russian rebuff for Carrington over Afghanistan initiative

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, July 5

On the eve of Lord Carrington's visit here the Russians have issued their sharpest rejection of the EEC initiative on Afghanistan, saying it could not serve as a basis for talks and that no one was going to hold talks with its Western backers.

A Tass report from Vienna, issued after Lord Carrington's brief visit there, said the essence of the Foreign Secretary's initiative, which was decided "putting in inverted commas" was a conference between the West and China.

"We want to resolve Afghanistan's domestic affairs without its legitimate representatives, behind the back of the Afghan people."

"Western politicians seeking to resolve the Afghan question in this way must be reminded that all attempts to talk with Afghanistan in the language of force or to interfere in its domestic affairs are senseless. The only true path for a settlement of the situation round Afghanistan is contained in the political programme advanced

by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980."

That programme called for direct talks with Iran and Pakistan and a guarantee of non-interference. It said there could be no discussion of Afghanistan's internal affairs, nor any conference without Afghanistan's participation.

Tass said on again the Soviet leadership for the Afghan head, Mr Karmal, who said the announcement of Lord Carrington's mission, and rejected any conference held on terms other than those proposed by Kabul.

This appears to be a deliberate slap in the face for the Foreign Secretary, who is expected to leave Moscow on Monday for his talks with Mr Gorbachev.

The inflexible stand could be an opening negotiating position, but Western analysts in Moscow do not believe the Russians are ready to leave Afghanistan as a neutral zone for its own.

Moscow's apparent refusal to interest in the plan could be due to its recognition of the claim that the Russians have a security problem in the area.

However, the Russians feel under pressure on many issues

from many countries, and with a sense of having their backs to the wall, are taking an increasingly unyielding stand.

Nevertheless, the Russians will use Lord Carrington's visit as evidence that Britain wants to improve its poor relations with Moscow.

No illusions: Lord Carrington, who conferred with the French and West German foreign ministers before leaving London yesterday, is under no illusion that his mission will succeed (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The most that he and his colleagues will allow is that their plan might start a new dialogue.

The discussion was regarded as a useful informal exchange of the latest developments. The Foreign Office rejected any charge of a big-power axis, as Italy has criticised the meeting.

The objective was for Lord Carrington to hear an account of recent talks between Herr Gorbachev, the former West German Chancellor, and President Brezhnev, and to take note of the new voice in European policy in Paris.

Double triumph for British athletic teams

By Our Sports Staff

Britain's men and women athletes both won their Europa Cup semi-finals yesterday to qualify for next month's finals in Zagreb.

The success of the men in Helsinki was the more surprising for with only two nations expected that Britain would finish behind the Russians and the host country.

In the event Russia came second and Finland failed to qualify. Victories by the Olympic gold medal winners Sebastian Coe (in the 800 metres), and Allan Wells (200 metres), as well as those by Barry Smith (5000 metres), Keith Stock with a nation record in the pole vault, and the 4 x 400 metres relay squad, enabled the team to maintain their first-day lead.

The outcome of the women's meeting at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, was more predictable. Britain led 10 of the 15 events. Mary Ritchie's win in the 400m relay, being a Scottish native record.

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Navy gets its crew and runaway trawler back

From Our Correspondent, Grimsby

The Jean Mermaid, a French trawler which raced off into the North Sea with a Royal Naval boarding party of eight on board on Saturday was brought into Grimsby yesterday under heavy guard.

Lt Snr Ham Brook, the Fleet Commander of HMS Alderney, which arrived the trawler, described the action as "unpleasant and very tense".

The boarding party were kept on the trawler for 30 hours, and when the Alderney finally arrived the trawler M. Jean Mermaid, the skipper, refused to use his engine and the Navy had to tow her the 100 miles back to the Humber.

Lt Ham Brook said: "I took seven men aboard on a routine examination of the trawler's nets. The engines were started and it got underway."

"We tried to remonstrate but none of the trawler crew spoke English. Alderney came after us, and HMS Jersey and a naval helicopter joined the chase. There was no

violence, and eventually the French skipper stopped."

Other French trawlers tried to prevent the arrest by getting in the way of the Alderney and the Jean Mermaid. The Alderney had damage along her starboard side when she docked at Grimsby.

A small force of police met the trawler, but no arrests were made, and Lt Ham Brook said the crew would be free to return about if they wished. M. Blain refused to allow reporters on board and would not make any comment.

Other members of the boarding party said he seemed to panic while his nets were being examined, and tried to get back to his home port of Boulogne.

M. Blain was expected to appear in court today charged with illegal fishing. In 1965 Mr Bernard Newton, a Grimsby skipper, escaped from Reykjavik with three Icelandic policemen locked in his cabin. He stood trial for illegal fishing after getting halfway across the North Sea before being arrested.

Photograph, page 3

Maze talks bring hopes of deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Negotiations to find a settlement to the hunger strike at the Maze Prison were continuing late last night when a delegation from the Irish Commission for Peace and Justice returned to the prison for further discussions with the eight men fasting to death.

The five members from the commission returned to the prison, near Belfast, four hours after an earlier six-hour meeting with the men. It is understood they met Mr Brendan McFarlane, the commander of the republican prisoners at the Maze. He was said to be in the hospital wing of the prison when the delegation made its second visit of the day.

The delegates declined to comment as they left the prison after a weekend of hectic activity but this was seen as a hopeful sign that the discussions were continuing.

The commission had not requested a further meeting with Mr Michael Allison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, with responsibility for prisons, during the four-hour break in the talks. The Northern Ireland Office and the Republican press centre declined to comment on the return visit.

Yesterday's talks came after the Republican Press Centre issued a detailed statement from the prisoners calling for direct talks with the Government, which was notable for its conciliatory tone. Significantly there was no mention of political status. But both the Government and the commission examined it carefully.

Although the Government insists that the commission cannot negotiate with the men, a Northern Ireland Office civil servant was at the prison during Saturday's talks. It is not known what he was doing, but a spokesman said he was in a normal for officials to escort people into the prison. The civil servant was not at yesterday's talks. The Government maintains that the hunger strike must end before there are any changes in the prison regime.

But these latest moves do give the best chance of ending the strike before Mr Joseph McDonnell, aged 30, who starts the fifty-ninth day of his fast today, drifts into a coma and dies. Yesterday, as his wife visited him, he was described as very ill.

If he dies, the solidarity of other hunger strikers will make further attempts at reaching a settlement slim, and on

his death security forces predict renewed IRA violence throughout the province.

The five members of the commission involved in the latest move include: Father Oliver Crilly, a priest from the Irish Republic who is a first cousin of one of the hunger strikers, Mr Thomas McIlwaine, Bishop of Derry, O'Mahony, Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin; Mr Brian Gallagher, a Dublin solicitor; Mr Hugh Logue from Londonderry, who is a spokesman of the Social Democratic and Labour Party; and Mr Jerome Connolly, full-time executive secretary of the commission.

It is understood that the areas the commission see as being most fruitful towards ending the fast relate to clothing, free association and a change in work rules at the Maze.

The delegates were given permission to enter the prison by Mr Allison after two hours of talks with him on Saturday. That meeting came after eight hours of talks at Hillsborough, Castle on Friday.

In their detailed statement on Saturday, the prisoners outlined their five demands, but in a much softer tone than before. They added that Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, may be misinformed about their demands.

"We have outlined what should be the basis of a solution without loss of principle to either side in this conflict."

On the crucial issue of free association, the statement apparently made some movement, accepting that it would only be within the prison wings of the H-block. Although they would want visits between wings, the statement added: "We do not envisage ourselves running around the block as we please, in large numbers."

The statement continued: "Supervision need not be restricted. That is a matter for the regime's discretion. There would be no interference with prison officers who would maintain their supervisory role."

On work routine, the prisoners said it should not be a major point of contention, and that they would be prepared to maintain their cell wings and blocks, and engage in any activity they defined as self-maintenance.

Paisley's wedding invitation. Diary, page 12

Iraq contemplates jet deal worth up to £1,000m

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

The Iraqi Government is evaluating the British Aerospace Hawk jet trainer and fighter for its air force, and may seek to build the aircraft under licence.

Such a deal could be worth up to £1,000m in the long term, but would be unlikely to receive the approval of the British Government so long as Iraq's war with Iran continues.

A team of 30 engineers and technicians from Iraq are in Britain looking at the Hawk. They have visited British Aerospace's main factory and Mirage fighters space centres at Kingston upon

Thames and Dunsfold, Surrey, where Hawks are made and assembled.

British Aerospace confirmed the Iraqi interest but played down the possibility of an early signing.

Iraq is also evaluating aircraft in France, Italy and Brazil that compete with the Hawk.

Most of Iraq's military supplies in the past have come from the Soviet Union, but Iraq now is buying frigates from Italy and Mirage fighters from France.

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Navy missile will have short life

The Royal Navy's £1,000m Chevaline nuclear missile system, an improved version of Polaris, will be in service for only about four years before being replaced by Trident missiles. Because of the failure of a recent test firing, there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes a refit.

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French barred

Mexico has retaliated against a French refusal to accept higher oil prices by excluding all French companies from Mexican economic projects. Page 17

'Observer' loses 850,000 copies

Management at The Observer, which lost 850,000 copies because of an industrial dispute on Saturday, is to tell print union leaders that publication will be halted unless they give guarantees of uninterrupted production. The dispute concerns differential payments to machine room workers. Back page

Frenchman's GP

Alain Prost, of France, driving a turbo-charged Renault, won a rerun French Grand Prix after a rainstorm halted the original race at Dijon. John Watson, of Britain, was second in a new McLaren. Page 8

Curse of England blights Yankee doodle day

From Michael Leapman, New York, July 5

There was a sort of belated revenge for the House of Hanover yesterday when most of America's annual celebration of its supreme act of liberty was washed out for the most British of reasons — it rained.

To hear Americans talk about it nowadays, you would think that their main reason for severing the British connection on July 4, 1776, was the weather. On identifying an Englishman, their first instinct is to make a joke about rain.

When Wimbledon's tennis is delayed by it, they snigger knowingly.

There were no such jokes yesterday. The Fourth of July, traditionally a time for barbecues, fireworks and outdoor pursuits, had to be celebrated indoors. Most people stayed at home to be consoled by watching the American triumph at a relatively dry Wimbledon.

A huge fireworks display was planned in New York harbour, close to the Statue of Liberty and several hundred prominent New Yorkers were invited to a party on the 107th floor of the World Trade Centre, to drink beer and wine, eat hot-dogs and watch the show.

When they reached the top they found it swathed in a thick white cloud. Occasional flashes could be made out which might have been lightning, but which analysts identified as rockets bursting below. Pre-recorded sound effects of fireworks came over the loudspeakers to remind guests of what they were missing.

Those who left early enough to catch the late-night television news learned that the fireworks could be seen a bit better from the ground by those who braved the rain but

even so they were dimmed by swirling mists.

The rain began slowly and developed into a deluge by barbecue time. The first commemorative event of the day, 50 rounds of cannon fire from lower Manhattan towards New Jersey, took place in a light drizzle.

It persisted during the parade to City Hall, where representatives of ethnic groups mingled with American soldiers showing their latest weapons. Squads of sailors from visiting Navy ships joined the damp march.

Just before the parade ended it began to peek, and by the end of the day, an inch-and-a-half had been recorded in Central Park. Roads and gardens were awash.

All the afternoon's outdoor events had to be cancelled: craft fairs, concerts, square

dancing, not to mention thousands of private barbecue parties. The fireworks display went ahead more as a symbolic act of defiance, like the Boston Tea Party.

There was a perverse crumb of comfort. Watching a baseball game, the national sport, is a traditional way of spending Independence Day. The rain would have washed out dozens of games except that none was scheduled because of the three-week strike of major league players.

It was not all things considered, an especially good day to be an American.

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Church of England faces revolutionary challenge

From Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

Profound changes in the structures, attitudes and general style of the Church of England have been proposed by a top-level team of visiting churchmen.

The idea of an "establishment" itself—both as a legal relationship to the state and as a caste of mind—is among the settled assumptions of the church that they have questioned.

Some of the proposals are sufficiently radical to cause years of controversy if there was a real attempt to implement them. Nevertheless, they were many signs yesterday that senior members of the Church of England have been persuaded of the need for a revolution in attitudes as fundamental as any in Anglican history.

A senior churchman said the proposals were a watershed in the Church of England's thinking, designed to "turn us round and put us on the initiative".

The visitors, some from overseas Anglican churches and some from other traditions such as the Roman Catholics, Orthodox and the Free Churches, have completed a three-week inquiry in which they have been assisted by almost the entire institutional leadership of the church, including Church Commissioners, many bishops, the largest voluntary societies, prominent laymen, and officers of the general synod.

It was the first time the mother church of the Anglican Communion has been included in so-called Partners in Mission project, and it was its most ambitious exercise so far.

The preliminary reports were explained to the general synod at its meeting in York yesterday, and there was an excited relationship between the synod and the visitors. The final proposals are not yet published, and yesterday's meeting was the first taste of what is to come in about two months.

The preliminary report speaks of "certain central ideas" some of which cause tension. It asks 10 critical questions. Some very pointed.

The selection and training of the clergy and the methods of deployment were questioned—whether "freedom, patronage and sole charge" sufficiently encourage "a ministry of mission as well as a maintenance".

The voluntary societies were asked about their effectiveness. "To what extent does the social witness of the church speak to the urgent issues of our day—such as poverty, unemployment, marriage breakdown and racial tension?" And whether the large investment of money, time and talents in synodical procedures, is justified.

In what ways does the complex of attitudes and patterns that is known as "the establishment" help or hinder the church's obedience in mission, especially its Christian solidarity with the less privileged and less articulate sections of the community?

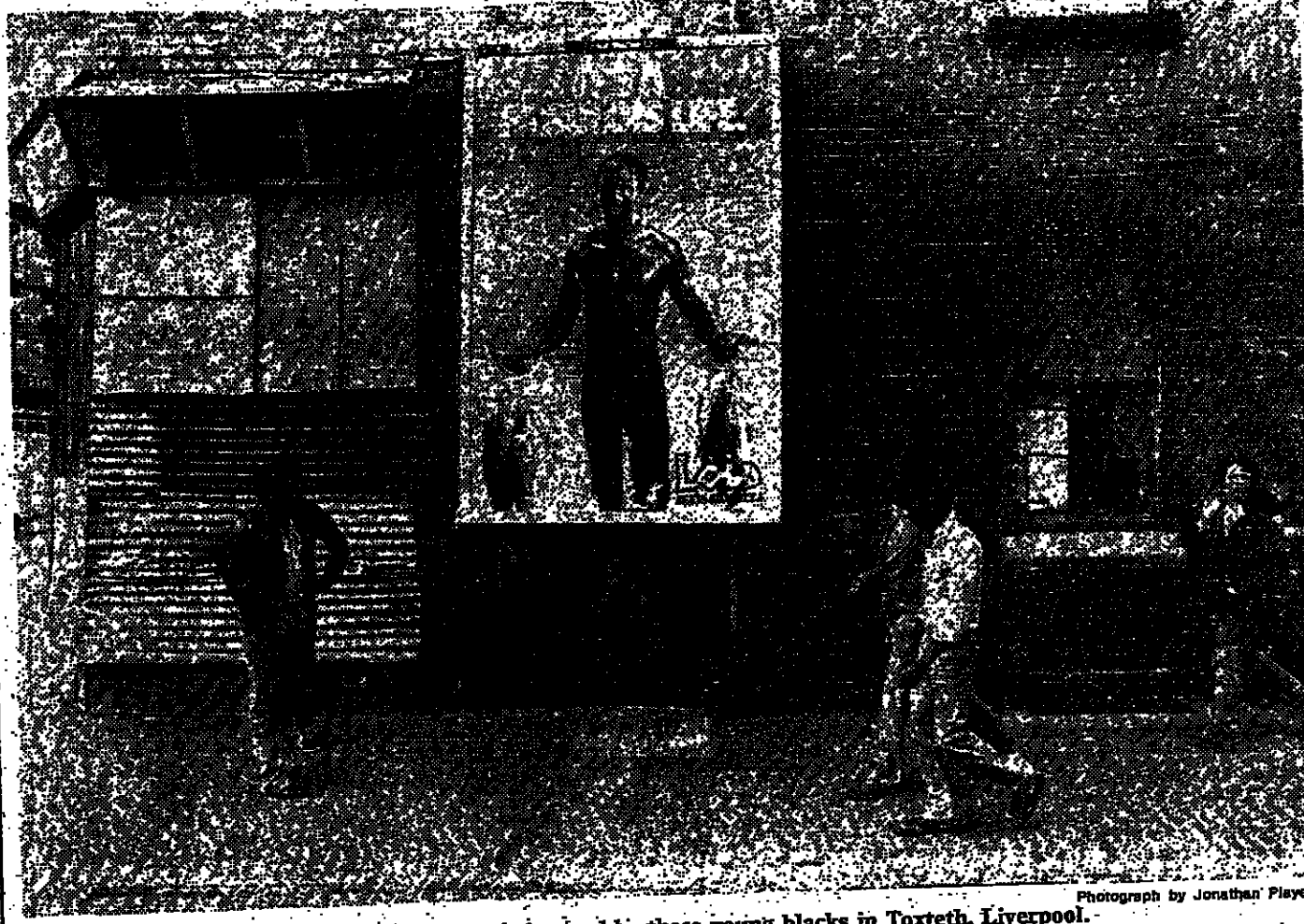
It is understood that one of the most fundamental issues raised was about the church's overall structure. The grouping of the dioceses into two provinces, Canterbury and York, was judged to be outdated. The alternatives would be for more numerous dioceses arranged in regional groupings, which would almost be new provinces.

Preaching in York Minister yesterday morning, the Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, told synod members: "This Partners in Mission consultation could mean much more than simply the reordering of our institutions. It could mean a revival of the spiritual life within the church and it could produce a new dynamic in the life of the nation."

None of the "outside representatives" was more warmly received than Miss Jenny Bond, aged 23, the representative of the English Roman Catholic Church, who challenged the synod and the church to become truly representative. It was a middle-class, respectable community, middle-aged or elderly, with few young people and members of ethnic minorities.

Closing the session, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said: "I want to tell you how keen I am on this whole operation, and I am not cynical about it. The Church of England in the House of Lords were to seek to restore 'the centuries-old tradition that somebody born in the country was a Briton', Dr Runcie said on BBC radio yesterday.

This fundamental amendment to the Government's nationality Bill was to be moved today in the Lords, and he hoped the Government would be able to make a real gesture by accepting it.



The irony of the poster is ignored by these young blacks in Toxteth, Liverpool.

Liverpool: the threat of disaster

From John Chartres, Liverpool

Since the race riots in Bristol and Brixton, civic leaders in Liverpool have spent much time asking if similar events could happen in their city.

Optimists point to its third and fourth generation black community. About 40 per cent of Liverpool's estimated 30,000 blacks are British-born and some have family links with the city going back to the eighteenth century. In his last annual report the chief constable wrote that community relations were in "a very healthy position" and added that he did not foresee any serious difficulties.

Pessimists point to the surging economic recession which appears to have been destroying black jobs in Liverpool faster than those of whites. As factory after factory has closed, the city council has become much the biggest employer. Yet while blacks have been receiving reasonably equal treatment in the search of manufacturing jobs, a recent report said there were only 153 among the council's 22,000 workers.

An observant visitor, even as close as Manchester, let alone London, notices the absence of

black faces behind the driving wheels of buses. Figures compiled last October showed that out of 1,738 people employed in the city's environmental health department there were 10 black males and one black female. The social services department, which employs 3,840 people, has 11 black males and 24 black females on its payroll.

Brixton both the Anglican Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, said they hoped there would be no similar trouble in the city but added that "it would be a brave man who would say that there is no risk".

Mr Wally Brown, a Liverpool-born black in charge of the Methodist centre for further education, said: "Given the wrong conditions and a trigger could happen." Liverpool University sociology department ended a profile of the area prepared for the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee with the words: "A combination of one of Britain's bleakest unemployment areas with one of Britain's most disadvantaged black communities could be disastrous."

The black population in the city is almost entirely concentrated in the large depressed area of Liverpool 8-Toxteth. Some have moved out into the suburbs, but not in any significant numbers.

It is a community largely African in racial origin, stemming either from original immigrants from West Africa or from the West Indian immigration after the Second World War.

Over the past weekend some of the pessimists' worst fears have become facts. Both the police and the city council have been accused in recent months of sweeping the race issue under the carpet simply because there had been no serious riots. There was a near-riot recently when 150 supporters of the Maze hunger-strikers marched through a black area and attracted a counter-demonstration of Protestants. But the fact that it did not spread to the black community was seen as hopeful.

That complacency has certainly been joined. The history books reveal that Liverpool was the scene of one of Britain's first race riots in 1939, when Charles Wootton, who has had a local adult education centre named after him, was drowned in the South Dock. Sixty-two years later few would predict that Liverpool might also be the scene of the last battle between blacks and whites in Britain's depressed inner cities.

U-turn over pound is denied in Whitehall

By Philip Webster and John Whitmore

Suggestions that the Government had decided to resist a further fall in the value of the pound in an unannounced change of policy were yesterday denied in Whitehall.

It was being said in Government quarters that just as the Government had refrained from intervening when the pound had reached \$2.40, although it had admitted that it was somewhat high, it would not now intervene because it had fallen below \$2.

Mr Margaret Thatcher's view was represented as being unchanged—that the pound had found its own level, and that it would find its own level through market forces.

The strength of Whitehall denials of a report in the Sunday Times that the Prime Minister wanted the pound to be at the level of \$2, and that a fall to \$1.80 would be resisted by heavy intervention and a rise in interest rates, reflects the sensitivity of the Government to any suggestions of a U-turn, especially in view of Mr Edward Heath's dramatic reappearance on the political stage last week.

It was said in Whitehall that there was nothing unusual about

Scargill election warning

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, St Helier

The Government's pay policy is doomed, but conflict over wage restraint and unemployment between the unions and the Cabinet could trigger an early general election at Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, predicted yesterday.

"At some stage in the not too distant future the British trade union movement will say 'enough is enough: we are sick of three policies: the wage restraint, the pay restraint, and the lowest living standards', and fed-up with the monetarist strategy", he said on the eve of the National Union of Mineworkers' conference in Jersey.

The revolt over government pay policy and the economic and political strategy could emerge at any time, in any one of a number of industries, including the railways and coalmining. It could form the conditions for forcing a general election.

Left-wing coalfield leaders are reasonably confident of pushing through a militant pay claim this week committing NUM negotiators to demand a £19.15 rise to £100 a week in the lowest wage in the industry, with consequences for wages up the wage scale. The claim is backed with the threat of industrial action.

"This wage claim is not simply a claim against the National Coal Board", Mr Scargill insisted after a meeting of the Yorkshire delegation. "It is also against the Government's monetarist policy and their whole economic strategy. That is their declaration, not ours."

"We shall be campaigning for a general election so that we can give an opportunity to the people to get rid of the Tory Government and replace it with a left Labour government putting into effect socialist policies. They can take benefit of half a dozen points, men standing within earshot, was little more than mock bravado."

As it did reflect the pride, mingled with apprehension, that came in the aftermath of the clashes in which about 60 policemen were injured and the normally quiet streets of the suburb known as "Little Britain" were littered with bricks and broken glass.

There was no doubt, however, that the Asian community felt it had little choice but to drive the 200 skinheads out of its town.

"They (the skinheads) were beaten and smashed. If they had been left alone free to roam the streets, they would have done the same thing," Mr Mohammad Asghar, coordinator of the local legal aid centre, said.

Gangs of Asian youths roamed the streets over the weekend after they heard rumours the skinheads were



Concern is etched on the faces of these members of the Asian community in Southall.

Southall: the pride and the apprehension

By John Witherow

"Brixton was nothing," shouted one of the Indian youths wandering down the streets in Southall last on Saturday night, a few hundred yards from the gutted remains of a public house destroyed in the rioting the night before.

His comment was for the benefit of half a dozen police men standing within earshot, was little more than mock bravado.

But it did reflect the pride, mingled with apprehension, that came in the aftermath of the clashes in which about 60 policemen were injured and the normally quiet streets of the suburb known as "Little Britain" were littered with bricks and broken glass.

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"They (the skinheads) were beaten and smashed. If they had been left alone free to roam the streets, they would have done the same thing," Mr Mohammad Asghar, coordinator of the local legal aid centre, said.

Gangs of Asian youths roamed the streets over the weekend after they heard rumours the skinheads were

coming back in force. "We will be ready for them and they will get the same treatment," one of the youths said.

"Traditionally considered less volatile than the West Indians, they have demonstrated that they can no longer be the butt of racist attacks. They spoke as if a traditionally peaceful people had been pushed to the brink by the blatantly provocative influx of skinheads and had decided to take the law into their own hands."

"The attitude of the police is appalling," Mr Asghar said. "They deny there is such a thing as a racist attack and by their inactivity they encourage them. Skinheads know they can get away with attacking a family and they will do it again."

Most Asians in Southall would not go so far in their condemnation as Mr Asghar, although they feel the police should have prevented the skinheads entering Southall on Friday and should not have protected them from what they consider was the justified wrath of the crowd.

The police view is very different. They discount suggestions that they should have known that a skinhead band was playing at the Hambrough Tavern and taken precautions.

"How can we know unless someone tells us?" one angry police officer asked.

While Mr Asghar would accept that if the skinheads had not arrived there would have been no trouble, he says racist inspired attacks have increased recently.

He cited the cases of an Asian youth who was burnt with molten wax, another who had white paint poured over him by skinheads and one who had the initials of the National Front scratched on his stomach.

The police in turn point to the decline in reported attacks in Southall compared with an area like Brixton.

"There has not been an upsurge in racially motivated

Science report Reservoir test for porous sandstone

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Bunter Sandstone, a layer of porous rock, is being used in a £2m experiment to create new ways of storing water.

The idea is to use the sandstone as an underground reservoir which is filled during the winter months to supplement supplies during rainless months.

The Severn-Trent Water Authority has started testing at a site near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire by drilling a borehole three feet in diameter to a depth, eventually, of between 500ft and 600ft.

Artificial recharging of underground aquifers in the wet season has been a subject of extensive research in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, particularly in chalk reservoirs. But the method has never been used to develop a man-made store in porous sandstone.

The scheme has many attractions. In theory the capacity available is far greater than a surface reservoir space that is practically available.

Some of the other advantages are described by Mr Jeremy Josephs, a specialist in hydrology, of the Water Research Centre, at Medmenham, in Buckinghamshire. He says there is no disruption to land and the area around a borehole is so small that it can almost be hidden by a small building.

"The high capital costs of a surface reservoir are replaced by a development which has spread over stages, as more storage is needed and additional boreholes are sunk. But operating costs are higher in pumping water back to the surface than for discharging supplies from surface reservoirs."

In the first phase of the Stourbridge experiment, small observation boreholes are being drilled to discover how far the water spreads through the sandstone. The intention is to complete the project as a routine method for storing water for public supplies by 1986; then more than two million gallons of water will be available to Stourbridge, where supplies are always in heavy demand.

The Bunter-Sandstone belt covers a very large part of the country. One runs from the Severn to the north, another from the south to the north, and another from the east of Canmore to the west of Birmingham. Another long belt curves from north to south from the Trent at Burton to below Rugby, stratum in the Midlands covers much of a triangle from Stoke to west of Shrewsbury and almost to Worcester in the south.

In the Severn-Trent region more than one third of public water supplies are obtained already by pumping from underground areas. Aquifer recharge from rivers would substantially increase the supplies and the sandstone storage has an advantage over chalk because it has a far higher capacity. In principle as much as 35 per cent of the volume could be used for storage.

Ministers open campaign to discredit SDP

By Our Political Staff

Cabinet ministers, worried by evidence of the Social Democratic Party's ability to eat into the Conservative vote, began a concerted campaign yesterday to discredit the party and its policies.

At the start of the last full week of the Warrington by-election campaign, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said that it was time to stop being bemused by the glamour, glitter and personalities of the SDP and ask some serious questions.

The reason social democrat MPs had given was that it was not they who had changed, but the Labour Party. If that was so, Mr Brittan said, those who did not support the Labour Party in 1979 were not supporting the SDP today.

Mr Brittan addressing North Yorkshire Conservatives, said there was nothing remotely new in the political strategy used by the SDP. It was not blazing an exciting new trail through the undergrowth of British politics; it was seeking to lead

bemused voters up a well trodden cul-de-sac.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, speaking in Oxford, attacked those in the SDP who argued for a return to labour-intensive processes of manufacture.

"It sounds plausible until you consider what this means for the quality of working life in this new regime. Think about what life would be like in this new treadmill society should the social democrats ever succeed in dragging us back into our industrial past. Those who seek the alleged radical alternatives offered by the SDP need look no further."

The Labour Party will intensify its Warrington campaign this week. Several shadow ministers, including Mr Stanley Orme (industry), Mr Neil Kinnock (education), Mr Peter Shore (economics) and Mr Merlyn Rees (energy) will be speaking in support of Mr Douglas Hogg.

Nominations close today.

Frank Johnson, page 12

Jews in PLO protest

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Under a huge portrait of Yasser Arafat bearing the title "Wanted for murder", placed on the plinth of Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square, the Jewish community staged a mass rally yesterday to protest against the exempt of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, to associate the Palestine Liberation Organisation with Middle East peace talks.

The Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, told the crowd, which was estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000, that the grant of political status to an avowedly terrorist organization was an affront to the dignity of man and to the sanctity of life.

So long as the PLO was committed to the use of violence and to the destruction of Israel, any recognition must be regarded as a betrayal of civilisation and moral values, he said.

Sir Immanuel, who was the first main speaker at the rally, declared that European support for the PLO could not promote peace and would only harden attitudes and increase bitterness on all sides.

But affirming the need for

TUC AIMS TO IMPROVE ITS EFFICIENCY

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A development programme to improve the operations of the TUC and help the trade union movement to cope with new economic circumstances, is to be laid before the annual policy-making Congress in September.

If approved, the programme will commit the TUC to trial runs of schemes to improve the effectiveness of the movement and will probably lead to higher subscriptions for the country's 12 million trade unionists.

Among the suggestions is for a TUC bargaining bulletin to be issued to provide unions with information on pay movements, jobs and income security and new technology; a TUC journal, to operate for between 12 and 18 months, to assess its effectiveness; and a scheme based on one TUC region to identify weaknesses in union education facilities.

The new Labour-controlled Yorkshire County Council yesterday reintroduced a closed shop agreement with unions representing 13,500 manual workers. Objectors will be able to pay union subscriptions to a charity.

Foot says Labour would cut tax to save jobs

By Our Political Staff

Cuts in income tax for most working people would be part of a reflation programme to be carried out by the next Labour government in an attempt to reduce unemployment, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, said on Saturday.

Without referring to any policy for incomes, Mr Foot told an unemployment rally in Cardiff that a Labour government would increase public expenditure on essential social and community services, cut particularly burdensome indirect taxes like the national insurance surcharge, and the heavy duty on oil, and encourage big modernization programmes in the nationalized industries and public services.

The income tax cuts would at least restore the real value of personal allowances.

Mr Foot did not give the cost

Mellish may resign seat for docklands post

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Robert Mellish, the former Labour housing minister and government chief whip, said yesterday that he would resign from Parliament at the autumn if he found that his work as vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation interfered too much with his duties as an MP.

Mr Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, has said he might consider resigning because of political differences with his constituency party, which has accused him of being out of touch with the mainstream of local party opinion. It has also criticized him for taking the development corporation post.

Labour's national executive committee is inquiring into the running of the Bermondsey party.

Mr Mellish told The Times

St Paul's choir in cash crisis

St Paul's Cathedral choir is facing a cash crisis and Canon John Collins, the cathedral treasurer, is leading a group determined to secure its future by an appeal for funds.

In his morning service sermon yesterday Canon Collins made it clear that unless money flowed in quickly the choir of London's great cathedral would never be the same again.

Members of the Cathedral Chapter are said to be divided over how to deal with the crisis. Some want to launch a drive for funds while others want to reduce the number of choristers.

Canon Collins said yesterday that he wanted a public fund-raising campaign, but went on: "I am sorry to say I find myself in disagreement with the majority of my colleagues."

If the City of London, the nation and indeed the whole English-speaking world were made fully aware of the threat to our treasured heritage of music, I feel confident they would respond.

He said the number of choristers in the choir and the number of singing services were being reduced and that the parents of choristers, despite the provisions of the cathedral statutes, were being charged higher and higher fees, which threatened to turn a school for singers into an elitist school for the sons of affluent parents.

"All this is surely a tragedy," he said.

According to Canon Collins it costs £2,500 to keep each of the 40 choristers at the school for a year, and £250,000 to run all the cathedral's musical activities.

YOUTHS CHARGED

Two youths are to appear at Liverpool Magistrates' Court today charged with offences arising out of an incident on Saturday in which Police Constable Raymond Davenport died after he was dragged 200 yards by a car which hit a bus shelter.

محكمة الأمل

Short life for the Navy's £1,000m stand-in deterrent

By Peter Hennessy

The operational phase of the Royal Navy's controversial £1,000m Chevaline nuclear deterrent will be short-lived, even if the imminent trial of the improved Polaris missile system off Cape Canaveral, Florida, succeeds where the last one failed.

All four submarines of the Polaris squadron will not be fitted with Chevaline until late 1987 or early 1988, about four years before the start of their planned replacement by the Trident strategic nuclear force. Thanks to its warheads and decoys, Chevaline is regarded as a satisfactory stand-in for the Trident, but there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes its 18-month refit in Rosyth dockyard early next year.

As Sir David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, revealed to the Commons Public Accounts Committee on February 18, the minutes of which were recently released, the Polaris boats need to be modified before Chevaline can be fitted inside their missile compartments.

One of several differences between the front end of the Polaris A3 missile and Chevaline is that Chevaline needs liquid rather than solid fuel to propel certain sections of it. Chevaline cannot get to sea before mid-1983, when HMS Resolution is due to finish its next refit. According to the refit cycle for the Polaris force, HMS Repulse should carry Chevaline by early 1985, HMS Renown by mid-1986 and the Revenge will not receive the warheads until the end of 1987 or the beginning of 1988.

The Polaris-Chevaline squadron is due to be withdrawn progressively from 1992 to be replaced by Trident boats as they are commissioned.

Staff of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, at Aldermaston, where the concept of Chevaline was developed, believe they understand what went wrong during the last trial off the United States Air Force

Base at Cape Canaveral. The setback clearly cost last week as one of these silly little things — it was only one small problem.

It seems, however, that with any non-proven system of the complexity of Chevaline, there can be no such thing as certainty about its achieving success in any particular trial.

The Chevaline system, developed in the strictest secrecy by the Heath, Wilson and Callaghan administrations, is designed to enable the British strategic deterrent to penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system shielding Moscow until the vastly superior Trident force goes on patrol.

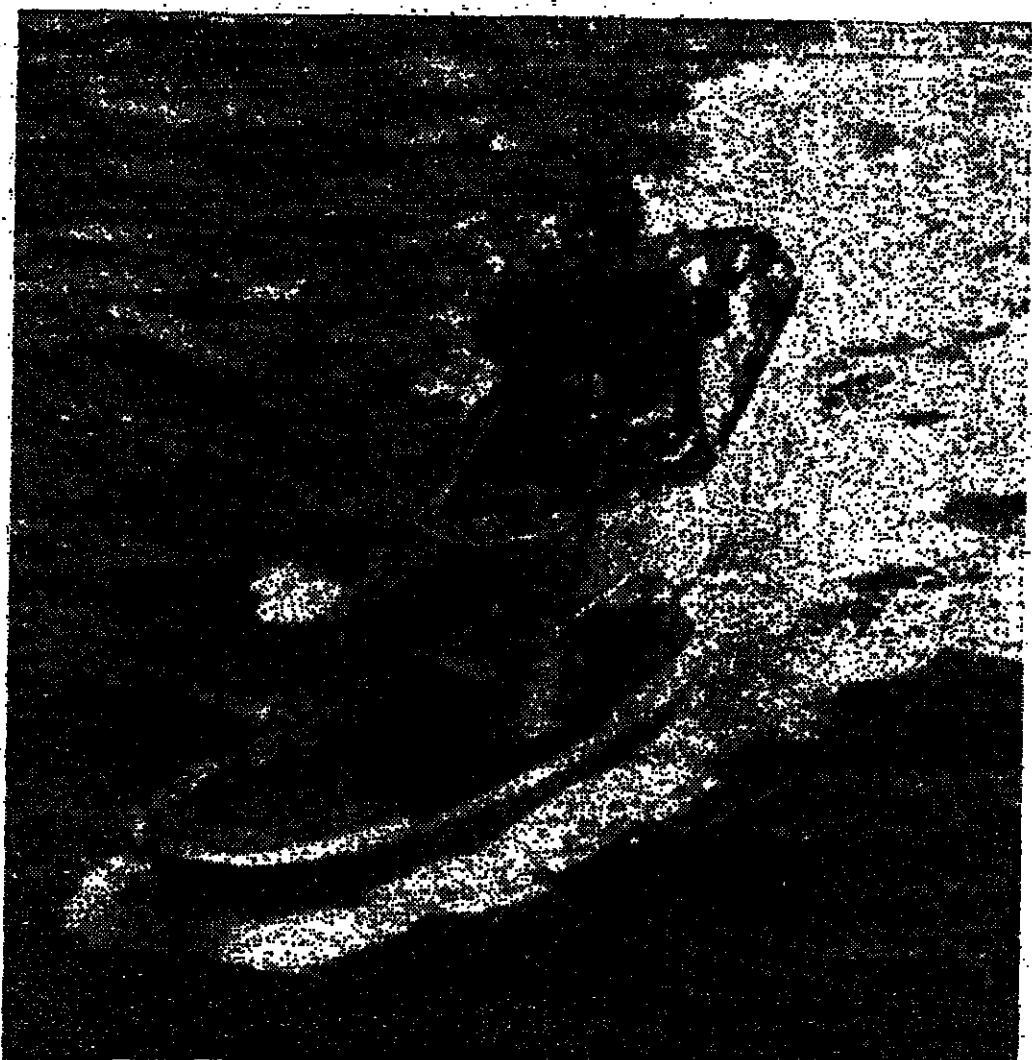
It appears that the Ministry of Defence would be unlikely to resist a thorough investigation of the procurement of Chevaline should the Public Accounts Committee decide to undertake the task. In that event, three main questions would confront MPs.

Was it necessary to upgrade the Polaris A3 system in the first place? How badly has the enterprise been handled in terms of financial control? Was it right that its true scale and cost should have been kept from Parliament until January 1974, when Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee met, and early 1977, when action was taken inside the Ministry of Defence to remedy the deficiency.

A Public Accounts Committee investigation would be likely to discover a dire failure in financial control between the spring of 1974, when Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee met, and early 1977, when action was taken inside the Ministry of Defence to remedy the deficiency.

Despite the failure of the last separation trial, the estimated £1,000m cost of Chevaline is still accurate according to the ministry. The sum includes a contingency reserve big enough to mop up any extra expenditure arising from the failure and the delay it has caused.

Letters, page 13



Jean Mermoz, a French trawler (foreground), with a naval boarding party on board, causing a slight collision while turning hard to starboard in an attempt to flee HMS Alderney, an off-shore protection vessel. The trawler was escorted into Grimsby yesterday.

Law to check house ownership sought

From Our Correspondent, St Peter Port

Guernsey's housing authority wants officials to have the right to enter any premises, if need be by force, where there is a suspected breach of the local law controlling the occupation of property by non-islanders.

The authority would have to seek a warrant, providing sufficient information under oath to satisfy the Bailiff, the head of the island's judiciary, that there was reasonable ground for believing the law was being broken.

Anyone intentionally obstructing an official with a warrant would be liable to a fine of up to £500.

The provision is included in a housing law that goes before the island parliament on July 22.

The proposed extension of the housing authority's powers could provoke much debate, since it was not among the original proposals, approved 15 months ago, for a revised housing law to replace the one that

has been in force since 1975.

Mr Roydon Falla, president of the housing authority, has told local MPs that the need for the right of entry became apparent only when the legislation was being drafted.

At present, he says, cases of alleged illegal occupation often have to be referred to the law officers for investigation. That leads to time-consuming and expensive administration procedures, he maintains.

Stansted plan 'an intolerable intrusion'

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The expansion of Stansted as London's third airport would be an unthinkable and intolerable intrusion upon the countryside, Mr Christopher Hall, editor of *The Countryman* and former director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said yesterday.

Addressing an open-air rally organised by the Ramblers' Association, in Hatfield Forest, near the airport, Mr Hall said the proposed development was usually debated in terms of the alleged needs of air traffic and the objections of local residents.

A third element was all too often ignored, London was one of the most fortunate cities in the world in possessing an incomparable countryside, forming a green belt around it.

"A new international airport is a new city. It will have its own sprawling complex of highways and its acres of barren car parks. Its hotels will tower above the fields. Its workers will require to be housed in towns and villages for scores of miles around."

In the latest issue of the *Town and Country Planning* Association journal, Mr David Lock, a member of the association's executive, argues that Mr Graham Byrne, QC, the inspector at the forthcoming inquiry, has been given an impossible brief that may even be illegal.

Although the law says that the inspector must report to the Secretary of State for the Environment on the British Airports Authority's proposals for Stansted, he has also been told to inquire into any alternative, for which there need be no planning application at all.

GPs face questioning on free health care

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Family doctors may be asked to say which of their patients should pay for hospital treatment under government plans to charge overseas visitors for health care.

Proposals that hospital clerks should determine which patients are entitled to free treatment by asking them about their present and past addresses have recently attracted considerable criticism. The Government has received representations from 71 area health authorities, 87 community health councils, nine trade union bodies and 37 health districts on their proposals to charge overseas visitors, and many have suggested that their plans are impractical.

There are fears that coloured patients will be questioned more frequently and more rigorously by hospital staff than white patients. Administrative costs could also be increased.

Consequently the Government has postponed introducing its scheme from the original starting date of October 1 to early next year, and has set up a working group of National Health Service officers and community relations representatives to look at ways of finding out whether a patient is entitled to free treatment.

The group will be asked to consider whether family doctors should say in their hospital referral letters which patients normally live in Britain and are therefore entitled to free treatment.

The Government has been considering such an option as an alternative to its original proposal to discount an early stage of the possibility of asking patients to produce their NHS cards, because many people are not registered with a doctor and therefore do not have a card.

But the British Medical Association opposes the idea of involving general practitioners because it says they already have enough administrative work.

The association said: "While GPs are not in favour of people receiving free health care when they are not entitled to it, they feel they already carry too great an administrative burden for the NHS, by having to sign sickness certificates, for example. They would not be prepared to increase this administrative burden, so other ways will have to be found."

The Government estimates an extra £5m could be raised by tightening the payment procedures. Emergency cases would still be treated free.

Mountbatten statue scheme

By a Staff Reporter

A proposal to erect a statue dedicated to the late Lord Mountbatten of Burma is made in a letter to *The Times* today signed by the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition and the Liberal Party, among others.

They propose a statue in naval uniform, sited in London to the south of Horse Guards Parade, and facing the Old Admiralty Building. They say that any money received in excess of the cost would go to the Mountbatten Memorial Trust. The other signatories are representatives of the three services and public figures who were associated with Lord Mountbatten. They are:

Field-Marshal Lord Harding of Pentonville, Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1952 to 1955; Lord Trevelyan, a senior official in the Indian Political Service until 1947, and later ambassador to the USSR; Lord Zuckerman, OM, FRSE, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, 1964-1971; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Boyle, Chief of the Air Staff, 1955-1959; and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Casper John, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, 1957 to 1960.

Lord Mountbatten died in August, 1979, when a bomb planted by the Provisional IRA exploded on board the boat which he and his family had embarked on at Mullachmore, Co Sligo.

Proposals for a statue were made in letters to *The Times* in November, 1979.

Letter, page 13

Orchestras deprived of grants for new works

By Martin Hockerby, Music Reporter

Relations between the Arts Council and the four independent London orchestras have been soured by the proposed series of new commissions, *Music of Eight Decades*, at the Festival Hall next season.

The series is the latest attempt to build an audience for contemporary music on the South Bank; it will, however, use up all the Arts Council funds available in the current year to subsidize contemporary work by the big orchestras at the Festival Hall.

In previous years the four orchestras have received special grants towards presenting modern works in their regular programmes. The extra subsidy is needed because new works require more rehearsal but usually draw smaller audiences.

To their anger, the orchestras have learnt that no such grants will be available for 1981-82.

Mr Basil Deane, the council's director of music, said that when they were discussing plans for *Music of Eight Decades*, a series of eight concerts presented by the London Orchestral Concert Board and the BBC, "we did not know that it would turn out that there would be virtually nothing for other concerts."

He said that was a pity; they would like to support other work, but there was not enough money.

Two of the big orchestras, the London Symphony and the Philharmonia, are giving concerts which have been included in the new series, but neither is completely happy with the arrangement.

Mr Peter Hemmings, managing director of the LSO, said the new series should not be at the expense of the orchestras' efforts to promote contemporary music.

He felt the new system was a retrograde step and the LSO was protesting to the council about the end of the special subsidy.

It was a view echoed by Mr Stephen Croft, managing director of the London Philharmonic, who felt a sort of "apartheid system" could develop, keeping contemporary music away from the mainstream.

Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, welcomed the inclusion in the new series of the Philharmonia's concert, next May, with Peter Maxwell Davies's *Black Pentecost*, but deplored the fact that there was no money at all for the orchestras to play contemporary music in the 1981-82 financial year.

The Royal Philharmonic expressed great concern at the plan. "The Arts Council cannot expect us to be artistic if we go out of business for it," it had been expecting help towards the cost of performing a new commission from Thea Musgrave and a fiftieth birthday concert for Malcolm Williamson.

Several orchestras said they were criticised by the council and other bodies, for playing safe with their programmes, presenting popular works to ensure large audiences; but the change in subsidy could force them to be even more conservative.

The council, however, feels that in recent years the big orchestras have not demonstrated a strong commitment to new music. Some of the special subsidies have gone to works by such composers as Borok, Prokofiev and Walton — hardly the avant-garde.

Next year the council will reconsider the new policy.

Loose door theory in plane crash

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Department of Trade officials investigating the crash of a Dan-Air 748 airliner are inclining towards the theory that a loose cargo door was the cause. Metal fatigue has been almost discounted.

The 748, on a flight with three tons of mail from Gatwick to East Midlands Airport, Derby, last Friday week, fell from about 9,000ft into a field near Nailstone, Leicestershire, killing the two pilots and a cargo handler on board.

British Aerospace, manufacturer of this 748 and about three hundred and fifty others of the same type, said at the weekend: "The initial cause of the accident is being investigated on evidence that the starboard rear baggage door became open in flight."

Neither British Aerospace nor the investigators would go further. But the speculation in the aviation industry is that the door broke away and struck the tail, damaging the controls to such an extent that the twin turbo-prop airliner went into an uncontrollable dive in which the wings broke off.

In one of his last radio messages the captain of the 748 reported that the aircraft had suffered severe decompression, which could be caused by a door suddenly opening in flight.

"The 748 has a system of warning lights which come on on the flightdeck if the doors are not securely fastened."

The accident investigators are trying to establish whether there was a fault in the cargo door locking mechanism; whether it was fastened securely before leaving Gatwick; and, if not, whether the warning system was working properly.

Archaeology

New dates question origins of Irish tombs

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Swedish archaeologists working in Co Sligo in north-west Ireland have obtained surprisingly early radiocarbon dates for some of the megalithic tombs in the famous Carrowmore cemetery. According to Professor Glyn Daniel, a noted authority on megaliths, the results "question the existing model used to explain the origins of the two main types of Irish megaliths (the court cairns and the passage graves)."

The earliest of 34 dates obtained from Carrowmore by Dr Glyn Burenhult is of 3800 plus/minus 85 BC, while other dates span the period down to 3000 BC; in calendar years these dates calibrate to 4500 to 3710 BC, making the megalithic tombs of Ireland as old as the first cities in Mesopotamia.

Dr Burenhult, of the Institute of Archaeology at Stockholm University, feels that "all the evidence available today indicates that the megalithic tombs and circles at Carrowmore are the earliest known in Ireland and Britain, and probably represent the megalithic introduction" into these islands. The dates are also among the earliest for megalithic architecture anywhere.

Within the British Isles the

neolithic chambered tombs of western England, Wales and western Scotland tend to date from about 3200 BC onwards, and a date from Trefignath in Anglesey of 3100 plus/minus 70 BC recently published confirms this pattern.

In Ireland itself the great passage-graves of the Boyne and Newgrange, such as Newgrange and Knowth, have dates from 2900 to 2500 BC, roughly 3700 to 3200 BC in calendar years, while the court cairns, considered by Irish archaeologists the earliest in the sequence of development, date from only 2500 to 2100 BC, or 330 to 2500 BC in calendar years. Dr Burenhult's work suggests the Boyne tombs are "the absolute maximum and perhaps the end of the megalithic socio-economy in the religious pattern of this community", while the court cairns are an even later derivative.

Probably the most important result of the work at Carrowmore, however, as Professor Daniel says in the current issue of *Antiquity*, is that the tombs may well have been built not by settled neolithic farmers recently arrived in the land, but by mesolithic gatherers and fishermen whose ancestors

had been there for generations past.

"The traditional megalithic community equals megalithic monuments can no longer be upheld, and a development within a pre-existing mesolithic population is supported by offerings of unopened sealshells in the excavated monuments", Dr Burenhult concludes.

His conclusion reflects that reached by Professor Grahame Clark in studying the megalithic tombs of Sweden. Professor Clark has noted the importance of coastal and marine resources during the earliest period of megalith building there, with a subsequent shift to good farmland.

The diffusion of megalithic architecture from the Mediterranean, a theory fashionable for many years but under attack since the early 1960s, now seems to be roundly controverted: not only were its builders fishermen rather than farmers, but their development of the social structure needed to build these tombs and stone circles would seem to have occurred locally, without benefit of the more organized way of life.

Source: *Antiquity*, 55 No 214, 82-85, July 1981.

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Warsaw disappoints its partners in Comecon

After a three-day conference, 10 members of the Communist economic grouping, Comecon, have agreed in principle on the main guidelines for their five-year plans, but failed to resolve their differences over a number of crucial details. Final agreement has been postponed until the next conference in a year's time.

Poland's uncertain economic situation and its delegation's failure to explain where the Polish economy is headed, is regarded as a principal stumbling block by some delegations whose representatives did not conceal their disappointment that the Poles came here primarily to win political support rather than engage in a discussion over the future of their economy.

"We were waiting for them to give us detailed explanations as to where they expect their economy to go," one East European delegate said. Although Poland received a sympathetic hearing it was nevertheless felt that its principal aims were to reassure its allies that the Polish Communists were able to resolve the crisis and to request their Comecon partners to go on supplying Poland with goods already agreed upon.

Poland's economic difficulties have delayed the national five-year plan. But the feeling after the conference here is that its Comecon partners are now reconciled to the fact that Poland will not be able to keep its trade commitments for several years.

From Dessi Trevisan, Sofia, July 5

A solution to its economic problems was not discussed as it was felt that the cure should be found at home before Comecon was asked to make any substantial contribution.

Poland has already caused considerable problems for its partners as many of its deliveries of goods, such as coal, have been stopped, reduced or delayed.

But Poland got a friendly hearing although there was disappointment over the lack of any programme which the conference could have acted upon.

Clearly Poland's difficulties are having serious repercussions on all the countries linked to it through Comecon's interlocking barter trade system. This has made it practically impossible to plan ahead.

The debate on the co-ordination of economic plans until 1985 will be resumed at the next Comecon conference which is to take place in Budapest in a year's time. Before then, a summit of Comecon party leaders which Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, said would not take place until early next year, ought to resolve the deadlock, which is not only due to Poland but to continuing differences over general issues.

The main areas of disagreement are over energy, machine building, chemicals and agricultural prices and payment which is now done through a cumbersome barter trade system.

The agricultural producers

and main food exporters, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, made strong pleas for higher agricultural prices; but there is no common agricultural policy except that all the participants agreed that more attention should be paid to agriculture in their future plans.

In energy policy, the East European countries are pressing hard for increased Soviet oil deliveries at prices which are still below international ones. But the message which Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, conveyed was that Moscow is sticking to the decision to keep oil supplies to Eastern Europe at this year's level of 30 million tonnes for the next five years.

Mr Tikhonov said that this meeting would facilitate preparation for a political summit of Comecon states which the Eastern European countries are now pressing for, especially as all of them are feeling the effects of the energy crisis.

Romania, for example, is keen to provide labour, equipment and money in order to take part in joint projects that would assure an expansion of energy supplies from the Soviet Union.

Summing up the results of the meeting, a Romanian delegate said that it failed to resolve the main problem. Because of failure to agree on such matters as energy and price reform all the main problems left over from the last meeting in Prague are being carried over to the next meeting in Budapest.



Defiant Arabs are accused of killing settlers

These four Palestinian Arabs, accused of killing six Jews in the town of Hebron last year, said in a statement at the start of their trial in Nablus yesterday that the victims were "land robbers" who deserved their fate (UPI reports). From the left they are Adnan Jaber, aged 33; Tahir Taha Abu Saïna, aged 27; Muham-

mad Shubaki, aged 36 and Yassir Zayadat, who is 31. They said they would not reply to the charges in court. "The only report we will make about our deeds will be to the Palestinian Revolution." The four, who were arrested last September, are said to have fired sub-machine guns and thrown grenades at Jewish settlers.

France to continue atom sales

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 5

The French Socialist Government expects to continue to sell nuclear equipment for research and other civilian purposes, M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview in this week's issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*.

Asked about French policy in the light of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor M. Cheysson said a Socialist Government probably never would have signed the contract to supply the Osirak reactor. This was not because it considered the reactor was dangerous or that the controls were insufficient, but because of what might have happened once the controls came to an end.

France would continue to make such sales "but we will multiply the security to be sure that there is no danger of deviation to military use".

On the equally fraught question of arms sales to the Third World, M. Cheysson explained that the new Government had decided to view the subject differently for the short, medium and long terms. In the short term the decision had been taken to honour contracts.

Begin certain to get government mandate

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, July 5

With only some seven votes to be counted, it appeared certain today that Mr Menachem Begin will get the mandate to form the next Israeli Government but that the outgoing Likud and religious parties coalition is short of a parliamentary majority.

Attempts have started to co-opt three smaller parties to the coalition but there are ideological and personal difficulties. The Likud's lead was cemented this weekend when soldiers' ballots were counted. Figures are secret but the defence forces radio station reported that Likud support was 9 per cent greater than in the civilian sector while Labour's was 3 per cent lower.

This gave the Likud an insurmountable lead of some 12,000 votes. The headline *Techiya* party's vote in the armed forces was some 300 per cent greater than in the civilian population and this increased its representation to three seats.

Official data is to be published on Wednesday but a member of the central elections committee said privately the results were as follows: Likud, 48; Labour Alignment, 47; National Religious Party, six; Egudat Yisrael, four; Communists, four; *Techiya*, three; Shinui, two; Citizens Rights, one.

Potential partners for an enlarged coalition are: Tami. This is a pressure group representing North African Jews claiming to be underprivileged. Its terms for

Syria discounts report of Soviet exercises

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 5

Syria today maintained silence over reports of Soviet-Syrian military exercises off Latakia, preferring to suggest that the manoeuvres were a figment of the American State Department's imagination.

"If you really want to know about this, why don't you ask the people who started the story in the first place", one official in Damascus asked, indicating that he regarded the reports as little more than propaganda from Washington.

In reality, there has been considerable military traffic over the north Lebanese border with Syria in recent weeks, and it is indeed possible that Syrian troops are cooperating in some form of ship-to-shore communication exercises with Soviet naval craft in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Russian vessels arrived in the area almost three weeks ago when Israel seemed on the point of attacking the Syrian ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon, but the easing of tension between Syria and Israel has now reduced the importance of the Soviet presence in Beirut.

Despite the reports from Washington, it seems unlikely that President Assad would now permit Soviet marine landing manoeuvres on the Syrian coastline. With most of the Arab world still deeply angered by the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan, President Assad—though he has himself never condemned the Soviet presence in Kabul—will not want to risk opprobrium by inviting Russian troops to visit his beachheads.

There are at present perhaps as many as 4,000 Soviet advisers in Syria and their movements are already closely circumscribed by the President who is anxious to prove to his Arab colleagues that he is no lackey of the Soviet Union.

If Syrian-Soviet naval exercises have indeed begun today, they will be the first ever between the Soviet Union and an Arab state, and the most important military contact between Russians and Arabs since President Nasser invited 15,000 Soviet troops into Egypt in 1968.

The Russian presence then prevented Israel from continuing a series of air strikes deep inside Egyptian territory and the Syrians would no doubt

be happy for the Soviet Union's shadow to pass briefly along the Syrian coast if this were to further dissuade Israel from any military adventures in Lebanon.

President Assad, together with General Mustafa Tlass, his Defence Minister, was reported here to have paid a secret visit to Moscow last May, and at this meeting it is possible that Syria and the Soviet Union agreed on some form of military warning to Israel.

The prospect of a Soviet landing exercise, however, seems to have receded as American interest lessened the chances of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Indeed, in the Lebanese hill resort of Beit Eddin today, foreign ministers from Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia expressed their relief that the fighting between Syrian troops and Christian militias around the town of Zable and in Beirut had ended.

The ministers are hoping to call a round-table conference of the different militia and political leaders in Lebanon to cement the present ceasefire, although the stumbling block remains Syria's insistence that the Christians break all their ties with Israel.

The ministers are also anxious to persuade at least some of the country's support armies to lay down their arms, and in this context Saudi Arabia is believed to have offered to "buy the weapons from the militias".

Since the various sugar gangs in Beirut need guns to ensure their continued financial well-being, this idea is not likely to gain much favour with the Croesus-minded leaders of the various factions.

At least one group—a Christian militia supporting the Muslim Shia community in Lebanon—lost a large quantity of explosives yesterday when the basement where they were stored blew up, killing seven people and wounding 55 others. Two stores of the night-stores building collapsed as the explosions rumbled on into the night.

In general, however, Beirut has remained peaceful. A third crossing point between east and west Beirut has been reopened to motorists.

Disquiet at bomb findings

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo, July 5

An internal inquiry by Rio de Janeiro military authorities into a bomb explosion outside a concert hall on May Day has concluded that the bomb was placed by terrorists of either the MR or group, or of the Vanguardia Revolucionaria Popular (VRP) group.

However, three of Brazil's opposition parties have repudiated the explanation, as have many professional associations, notably the influential Bar Association, where a secretary was killed by a letter bomb last year.

Surprisingly, the conservative

Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, Cardinal Eugenio Sales, said that he expected a different outcome.

There has been extreme disquiet here over the bomb explosion, which was followed by "another" in a transformer house at the hall.

The events have indicated the start of a split in the armed forces.

Since the explosion, however, there have been no other major incidents, whereas there had been more than 30 in the previous year, almost all attributed to the extreme right.

TAINTED OIL DEATHS REACH 58

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid, July 5

The number of deaths caused by tainted cooking oil rose to 58 here this weekend, as Spanish authorities discovered toxic substances in two registered brands, in addition to those already found in unlabelled containers.

The latest death in the outbreak of poisoning, which was originally mistaken for an epidemic of atypical pneumonia, was that of a 24-year-old man.

The Madrid newspaper *El Pais* said in a front-page report today that statistics for production and sale of olive oil in Spain suggested that a quarter of it did not come from olives.

The newspaper calculated that every year approximately 100,000 tons of olive oil and fats of other origins were marketed as olive oil, an amount some "olive oil" sold by door-to-door salesmen was nothing of the sort.

Guerrillas kill Spanish soldier and policeman

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 5

Terrorists shot dead an army lieutenant and a Civil Guard policeman, and seriously wounded another member of the Civil Guard in two attacks in the Basque country today.

In Barracaldo, near Bilbao, Lieutenant Magin Fernandez Ferrer, aged 44, father of two children, was shot in the back shortly before 9 am by two unidentified men as he was opening a newsstand owned by his family near his home.

The ammunition used, 9 mm parabellum, reinforced police suspicions that the assassination was carried out by the military wing of the Basque separatist movement, ETA.

Less than three hours earlier, in Oyarzun, near San Sebastian, gunmen ambushed two police

cars, killing Señor Luis Miranda Blanco, aged 28, a member of the paramilitary civil guard, and wounding another civil guard policeman, Señor Jose Peredero, also 28.

The military wing of the ETA a Marxist-Leninist movement, was suspected of that attack, too.

Señor Alberto Oliart, the minister of defence, was expected in Bilbao this evening from Madrid to pay his last respects to the latest victims of political violence in the north.

Last Thursday two policemen were injured in Bilbao when a bomb in a parked van was detonated by remote control as two police vehicles passed. On the same day an explosion wrecked an electric transformer, temporarily blacking out the town of Llodio near the Basque regional capital of Vitoria.

Public Service Pensions.

Issued by the PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Paymaster General's Office (PGO) regrets that industrial action by computer staff of two Civil Service unions at the office at Crawley is preventing the general issue of:

- replacement books for weekly paid pensions;
- pensions paid monthly or quarterly direct to bank accounts;
- pension vouchers sent monthly or quarterly direct to pensioners.

Pensioners will be paid the full pension due to them as soon as possible after the end of the industrial action.

WEEKLY PENSIONS

If you are paid weekly through the Post Office and your expired pension book has not been replaced, take the empty book to your usual Post Office. In most cases the Post Office will be able to make one emergency payment at the old rate each week until your new book arrives. If you are away from your normal address, another Post Office can make emergency payments but only for two weeks. The Post Office can pay only the value of one week's pension at a time. You should apply each week.

If the Post Office cannot make emergency payments, you should seek help as at 2 and 3 below, enclosing your expired book if you write to the PGO.

MONTHLY & QUARTERLY PENSIONS

If your pension is paid monthly or quarterly and you are in financial difficulty, help will be available in the following ways:

- If your pension is paid into a bank account, you should see your bank manager taking with you your most recent advice of payment. Banks have been advised that this industrial action may cause problems outside the pensioner's control, and your bank manager may be prepared to help. The PGO, however, regrets that it is unable to defray any charges that may arise.

- If you are in serious financial difficulties you should seek advice at your local Social Security Office and, if you are without means, you may claim urgent help by way of supplementary benefit.

- If your bank or the Social Security Office is unable to help and you are likely to suffer hardship as a result of the delay in payment of your pension, you should write to the PGO for an emergency payment.

Pensioners writing should address the letter (no stamp required) to: PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FREEPOST, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RH10 1ZA—enclose an unstamped self-addressed envelope marked boldly with the date on which payment is due, and the PENSION REFERENCE.

Every endeavour will be made to issue the payment as soon as possible, but some delay may be unavoidable. Unfortunately it will not be possible to accept telephone requests for emergency payments.

(NOTE: This notice applies only to public service pensions issued from the PGO, Crawley, such as pensions to retired teachers, civil servants, NHS employees, certain retired members of the armed forces and the dependants of each group. It does not apply to National Insurance retirement pensions issued by DSSS.

Prisoners of conscience



Czechoslovakia:

Peter Uhl

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Peter Uhl, an engineer, aged 40, is serving a second sentence, in Mirov Prison. His five-year sentence began in October, 1979, when he was charged with preparing statements about people he considered were being persecuted, and circulated them in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

He was a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted and was one of six people charged.

His disagreements with the Czechoslovak authorities began 12 years ago. In December, 1969, he and 18 colleagues were charged with producing and distributing "anti-Soviet materials in which they attacked the Socialist system of the Republic".

In March, 1970, all were found guilty of subversion. Mr Uhl received the longest prison sentence, of four years. In 1977 he signed the Charter 77 dissent document.

Since beginning his current sentence, Mr Uhl has continued to protest. In October, 1980, he complained to the director of Mirov Prison about discrimination against political prisoners, and about conditions in the jail.

He was punished, ostensibly for resting before lights were put out at night and for insulting another prisoner.

International observers have for long complained about prison conditions for those convicted of political offences in Czechoslovakia.

SYMPATHY STRIKE BY CONVICTS

Paris—Seventy prisoners at Pontonise prison have joined a hunger strike in support of three warders who have been disciplined for what they consider to be minor offences. The warders began their hunger strike on Friday in Pontonise Cathedral.

Hindu pilgrims pay homage

Faith and sweat move Juggernaut

From Trevor Fishlock, Puri, eastern India, July 5

The great god Juggernaut, in the shape of a monstrous wooden idol, was carefully prepared in the temple here by some of his six thousand servants for the journey to his summer house, one of the astonishing spectacles of India.

In the temple square and broad main street of Puri there were hundreds of thousands of people. They had ritually cleansed themselves in the surf of the Bay of Bengal. More practically, the authorities had set up cholera inoculation stations on all the roads into town and had sprinkled the streets with disinfectant.

People began arriving at dawn on Saturday. They crammed every window, balcony, rooftop, ledge, tree and boarding.

It was hot and humid. Cows and bullocks ran amok. People fainted and were borne aloft by stretcher bearers who ran through the seething congregation like waiters in a crowded restaurant, preceded by men with red flags and whistles.

After some hours, with the crowd roaring, Juggernaut emerged from his twelfth century temple. His name, derived from Sanskrit and Hindi is today spelt Jaganmurti, pronounced juggernaut locally, and it soon became clear how it found its way into English, meaning a dreadful, inexorable and destructive force.

But Juggernaut himself, the Lord of the Universe, is, in Hindu mythology, an incarnation of the night Vishnu and is a good and loving god, not at all dreadful.

His temple in Puri, forbidden to non-Hindus, is one of the most revered, the goal of one of the most important of Indian pilgrimages. His annual journey to his summer house, in the company of his equally ugly brother and sister, is not only a festival, it is an epic demonstration of the strength of belief, and of some of India's awesomeness.

The three idols were installed in wooden chariots as large as houses. Juggernaut's had a platform 35ft square and was mounted on 16 painted wheels, each 7ft in diameter. It had a red dome and the whole structure was 45ft high. The others were slightly smaller.

Tension grew throughout the hot afternoon. Men sprayed the crowd with water. More pilgrims pressed into town, foreheads daubed with paint. Many women had cut off their hair in offering. They bought coconuts, smashed them on the ground, anointed themselves with the milk and prayed. Holy



Setting for an astonishing spectacle.

men jiggled incessantly to the beat of drums.

One of the main reasons for the enthusiasm of the pilgrims is that this is a festival where caste is no bar. Before Juggernaut all are equal, and high castes even eat food prepared by low castes.

It takes more than a day for Juggernaut and his siblings to travel the mile from his temple to the summer house, and yesterday the tugging was resumed. As far as anyone knows the journey, which commemorates one made by Vishnu, has been made for a thousand years or more.

After a week away, Juggernaut returns to the temple. The chariots, from which we get the name for the road monsters which make English villages tremble, are broken up and made into relics whose sale adds to the income of a very wealthy temple.

Juggernaut returns to his daily routine of being bathed, dressed, fed and put to bed by his devoted attendants.

مكة زمان الأصل

Turkish refugees sent home in error by Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 5

The Greek Government has been accused of sending back to Turkey thousands of Turkish refugees who have been sent to Greece by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR has accused the Greek Government of sending back to Turkey thousands of Turkish refugees who have been sent to Greece by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR has accused the Greek Government of sending back to Turkey thousands of Turkish refugees who have been sent to Greece by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Italian party dissidents demand new leadership

From John Earle, Rome, July 5

A group of 40 Christian Democratic MPs have demanded the resignation of the party's President, Alcide De Gasperi, and the convocation of an extraordinary congress to re-found the party of a new basis. Among the rebels, who issued a declaration at the weekend, are Senator Beniamino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister, Signora Maria Eletta Martini, Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Signor Piero Bassetti, former regional prime minister of Lombardy.

PLEA TO MAOISTS IN THE ARMY

Peking, July 5.—General Yang Dashi, the Chinese Chief of Staff, has called on China's armed forces to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and follow its orders. His remarks, apparently were aimed at diehard Maoists in the ranks.

Lefever in come-back

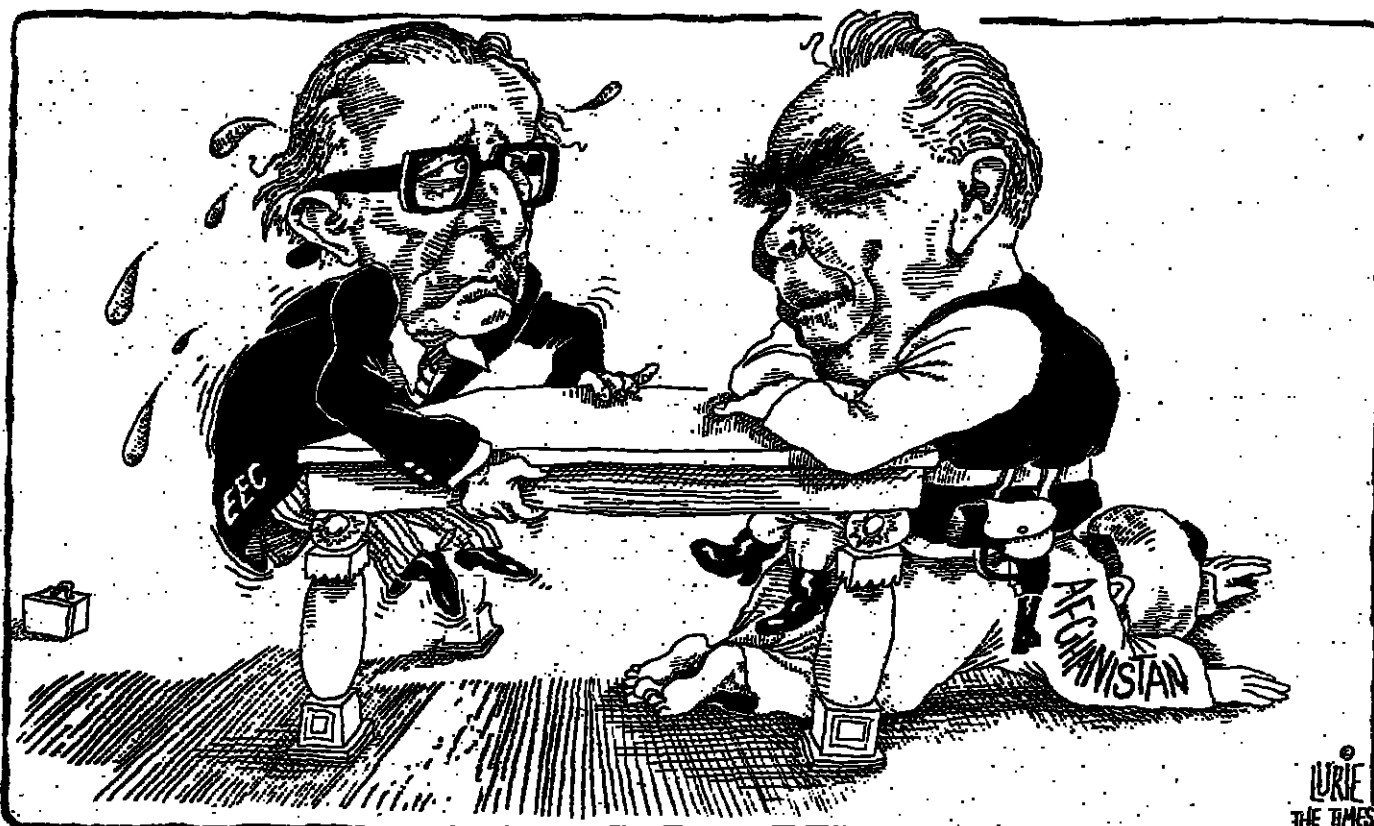
From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 5

Mr Ernest Lefever is clearly not a man to be discouraged by adverse public opinion or congressional opposition. Just a month after withdrawing his name as President Reagan's nominee to the State Department's top human rights adviser, he has come back as a special consultant to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

Party theorist of 73 leads Vietnam

From David Watts, Singapore, July 5

Vietnam has inaugurated the most profound changes in its government structure since the founding of North Vietnam 36 years ago. At meetings over the weekend, the National Assembly voted to name Mr Truong Chinh as chairman of the new Council of State, provided for under Vietnam's recently-adopted constitution. The State Council is a collective leadership body for the country and replaces the figurehead presidency previously adopted.



Moscow comfortable, comrade Carrington?

Guerrillas killed in Iran clash

Tehran, July 5.—Islamic revolutionary guards clashed with supporters of a leftist Muslim guerrilla group hiding in a central Tehran apartment early today, and the state radio reported three dead.

The radio said the apartment had been a hide-out of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (People's Crusaders) group and that the three dead were supporters of the group. Two of them were thought to have been killed by the explosion of one of their own hand grenades, it added.

Another 15 executions took place throughout Iran in recent days, including seven supporters of the anti-government Mujahideen.

The others were six drug traffickers, a woman charged with adultery and a man convicted of taking part in an illegal demonstration in Mashhad, eastern Iran, and of carrying knives and chains to confront police.

The state radio said another Mujahideen supporter had been shot by revolutionary guards near the Caspian coast yesterday after failing to heed a stop warning.

More than 100 people, mostly leftists but including drug dealers and others, have gone before firing squads in Iran in the past two weeks as part of a drive against underground groups.

The Majlis (Parliament) today approved a new Iranian Foreign Minister to fill a vacancy which has existed since the formation of the present government 11 months ago.

He is Mr. Husein Mousavi Khamenei, at present publisher and editor-in-chief of the Islamic Republic newspaper. He had long been proposed by Mr. Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, but his appointment, and that of other proposed candidates, had been blocked by former President Bani-Sadr.

Mr. Mousavi, aged 40 and a trained architect, is a member of the Islamic Republican Party and sat on the all-powerful Revolutionary Council which ran the Islamic Republic for about one year after the revolution.

The Islamic Republic today quashed a public prosecutor's office as warning taxi drivers they would be prosecuted if caught spreading rumours.

Tehran's bright orange taxis, which act more like minibuses by carrying up to five or six passengers, are traditional hotbeds of gossip.

Ayatollah Khomeini called on ordinary citizens last week to watch and report any suspicious conversations or actions to the authorities.

□ Ankara: Kurdish guerrillas have emerged as an unlikely ally of Mr Bani-Sadr and pose a serious armed threat to Ayatollah Khomeini's regime.

The Kurds, who are the most heavily armed and best trained guerrilla forces in the Islamic Republic, are seeking autonomy. They are reported to be sheltering Mr Bani-Sadr in the mountainous west of Iran, where sovereignty changes between the insurgents and revolutionary guards amid continued fighting.—UPI.

French broadcasting study leader named

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 5

Ms Pierre Moisset, a counsel for the State Audit Department, has been chosen to lead the working party which is to study the future of broadcasting in France.

The working party was formed on the nominations of the Ministries of Communication and of Culture and is due to complete its report in August.

M. Moisset who is 60, is well known for his independent viewpoint. The 12 members of the working party include, among a number of television personalities, Mme Christine Gonzalez, a film producer who is the sister of Mme Danielle Mitterrand, the President's wife.

In an article in *Le Monde* yesterday, Mr George Fillard, Minister of Communication, said that for many years France had been provided with a "brutal, one-way" news service.

It was both narrow and retrograde and "dispensed by a number of state networks tightly controlled by the authorities under cover of a monopoly and by the voice of a few 'stars' whose status approached more and more that of question masters and less and less that of journalists, to such a point that some of them, those most in view because the symbols of a system of power now rejected by the majority of the French people."

In M. Fillard's view journalists now had to assume a much greater responsibility in the treatment of news.

The development of new techniques of communication had begun badly in France because they were limited to industrial needs. The emphasis now had to switch to the needs of the individual.

The project to put the telephone directory into an electronic service available on a small television screen in every home was, he said, purely industrial and financial inspiration.

As the heirs of Rousseau they should be thinking of using such a system to pipe an electronic encyclopedia into every home.

Journalists on TF1, the main French television channel, have voted to set up a working party to study the organisation of their department. They question the hierarchical way in which the staff is organized and are seeking to establish a different method of control.

IN BRIEF

Reagan aide out of hospital

Washington.—Mr James Brady, the White House Press Secretary, who was severely wounded during the assassination attempt on President Reagan last March, left hospital for the first time since the shooting to appear at an Independence Day party at the White House (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Mr Brady, who underwent surgery three times after being shot in the head, was described as "looking terrific", but he appeared to be partly paralysed.

Racist Australians

Sydney.—White racism is thriving and being strengthened in parts of Australia, Professor Anwar Baskat, director of the World Council of Churches programme to combat racism, said. The evidence was in the states of Western Australia and Queensland and the Northern Territory where he had examined how the Aborigines were being treated.

Tortoise freed

Nairobi.—A tortoise suspected of causing the deaths of six people in Kyusini village, in the Machakos district of Kenya's Eastern Province, was sentenced to death but then chained to a tree when no one could be found to execute it. The district officer persuaded them to free it on the promise of an official inquiry into the deaths.

Western delight

Peking.—Western food is to be made available for Chinese citizens at Peking's International Club, which usually only serves foreigners. The club said it had decided to "respond to the desires of the masses" by organizing banquets for Chinese who asked for this service.

Vatican ignored

Peking.—China's independent Catholic Church has elected bishops to head the vacant dioceses of Nanking and Suzhou. Since 1957 the Chinese church has consecrated its own bishops and priests without reference to the Vatican.

Prison boom

Johannesburg.—South Africa has one of the world's highest percentage prison populations, according to figures compiled by the Crime Prevention Institute. The *Star* newspaper said 440 out of every 10,000 inhabitants were in prison in South Africa.

4-star garbage

Los Angeles.—A Californian filling station has begun selling fuel fermented from organic matter. The fuel, methanol, is alcohol-based and made from leaves, grain or rubbish.

Islamic justice

Man sentenced to die under new sex laws

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad, July 5

A man was sentenced to death today in Rawalpindi for committing an unnatural sexual offence on a boy. This is believed to be the first capital sentence to be passed on a charge of rape or sodomy and was imposed under Pakistan's newly enacted Islamic laws.

Two other people were sentenced to life imprisonment for criminally assaulting the boy early last year. The accused were also ordered to pay fines of 5,000 rupees (£260) each.

The sentences are subject to endorsement by the Federal Shariat court, an Islamic court of appeal.

In another case the Federal Shariat court upheld a sentence of 14 years jail with hard labour passed in Minawali on a man who criminally assaulted a young girl.

General Zia's martial law regime which wants to enforce the Islamic judicial system, has been sending cases involving sexual and social offences such as drinking for trial in Islamic courts where the punishment for such offences is expected to be harsher than under the normal penal code.

General Zia's fifth year of military rule began today, the second day of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting with vigilance squads patrolling main markets and shopping areas to ensure that the martial law order prohibiting eating and smoking in public places or restaurants during the fast hours from dawn to dusk was fully observed.

There have been no public celebrations to mark the fourth anniversary of General Zia's rule.

Sheikh Rashid, acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, the executed Prime Minister, issued a statement accusing the martial law regime of breaking its promise to hold general elections and of oppressing the Opposition, particularly People's Party workers.

Banks all over the country were closed yesterday to make deductions for the compulsory payment of Zakat, for an Islamic charity, on all savings accounts with a minimum credit balance of 2,000 rupees.

This was the second annual deduction made by the regime. Zakat is deducted during the month of Ramadan and distributed among destitute people and needy students.

Pledge on Uganda Army

Kampala, July 5.—Military officials in Uganda, embarrassed by international condemnation of last month's attack by government troops on a mission in West Nile Province, which left dead 60 refugees sheltering there, have promised to remove unsuitable soldiers from the army.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, speaking during a television interview, stopped short of directly censuring the troops involved.

He said he was unhappy with "the false report filed on security in Uganda by the staff of relief agencies operating in the country".

Mr Muwanga blamed what he called bad elements in the Army on improper recruitment by the two post-Amin governments.

This is not likely to satisfy international relief agencies, which left West Nile after the attack on the mission.

Relief workers, while admitting that former Amin soldiers had been treated at the mission hospital, said the mission should not have been attacked, as it was under Red Cross protection. The Uganda Government has said relief workers at the mission treated rebels and supplied them with food—Agence France-Presse.

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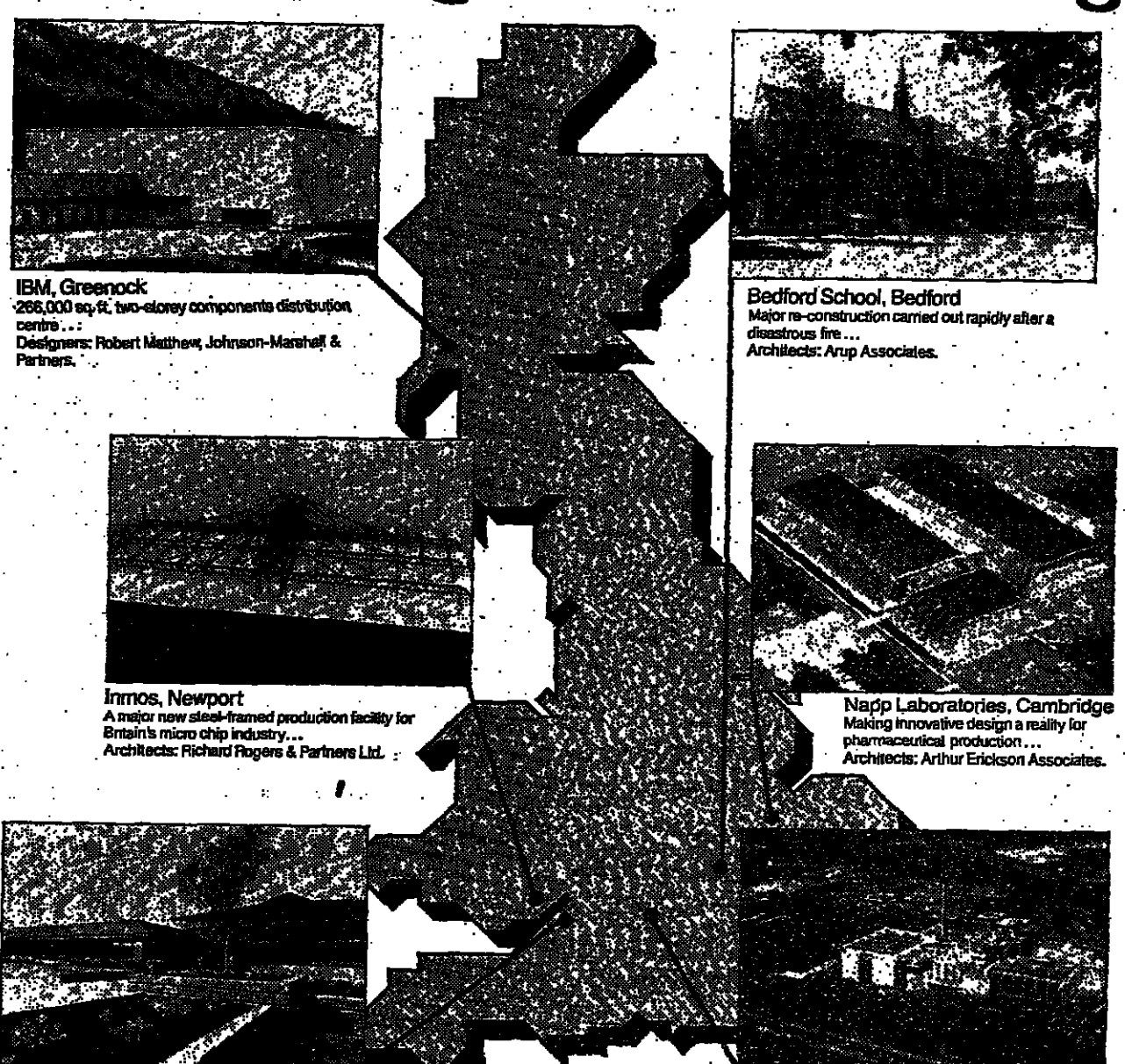
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Tennis

McEnroe faces \$17,000 fine and suspension



The last shout: McEnroe greets the dawn of a new tomorrow.

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, the new Wimbledon men's singles champion, is liable to be fined as much as \$17,000 (more than £7,000) for his conduct during the match. He has the right of appeal but should his fines exceed \$6,000 he will be suspended for 21 days. All this will be discussed by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council when they meet in September during the United States championships.

McEnroe's failure to attend the champions' dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday evening caused considerable controversy. He has avoided even more. The women's singles champion, Chris Lloyd, who has a droll sense of humour, said it had been suggested that she should be fined for not attending the dinner. She said that her vocabulary might be inadequate.

McEnroe's transgressions of the code of conduct governing men's grand prize tournaments are in no way mitigated by the fact that he won the championship. That demonstrated his exceptional talent and fighting spirit but could not earn him the equivalent of diplomatic immunity. It would also be merely modest to pretend that his status as Wimbledon champion can be automatically overlooked.

Champions become models for the young. In terms of court conduct, McEnroe, short of a sudden metamorphosis, is not someone who would welcome, must be considered a bad model. This is unusual. The outrageous behaviour of McEnroe is more commonly associated with a handful of second-rate players who, subconsciously, try to shift responsibility for their antics on to court officials or, for that matter, anyone within range.

It may be difficult for people accustomed to the occasionally abusive excesses of the New York character to adjust to Wimbledon's basic gentility and maintain that adjustment under emotional stress. That may be an explanation but it is not an excuse. McEnroe's accumulation of fines arises not from questioning isolated line decisions, which is reasonable and commendable, but from his boorishness to court officials and the language he

sometimes uses in addressing them, or muttering about them.

There seems to be a general opinion among the players that court officials at Wimbledon are less efficient than those at the French championships, whose job is easier because of the clay-court surface, and less flexible than those at the United States championships. This opinion is less convincing now that it has ever been—and begins to smack of an ingrained prejudice inherited from 20 earlier generations of players.

The charge of court officials at Wimbledon this year were younger, more affable, and more consistently correct in their instant decision-making than any of their predecessors.

All that strikes a note of controversy, but to ignore it would be dissembling. To move on to the more serious, which used to be all that mattered to most of us at Wimbledon, McEnroe won a total of £26,135 by becoming the first player since John Newcombe, in 1970, to win both the men's singles and doubles championships. Newcombe, incidentally, won £3,500.

If we accept Martina Navratilova, in 1979, to win both the women's singles and doubles championships, the United States was the first time since 1953. Pamela Shriver won the women's doubles with Miss Navratilova, and thus became Wimbledon champion on her 19th birthday. Only Betty Stove and Newcombe, the last of the Americans, have completed a clean sweep on Independence Day. Every title changed hands.

Roll of champions
Men's singles
J. P. McEnroe (US); £21,600.
Women's singles
Martina Navratilova (CZ); £15,440.
Men's doubles
McEnroe and P. Fleming (US); share £20,770.
Women's doubles
Miss M. Navratilova and Miss P. Shriver (CZ); £7,750.
Mixed doubles
F. D. McMillan (SA) and Miss B. Stove (Netherlands); £4,770.

Rowing



Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beating the British national eight to win the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley

Powerful Oxford find a winning formula

By Jim Rallison

Five Oxford University Boat Race oarsmen and three Olympic medal winners from Thames Tradesmen combined yesterday to win the Grand Challenge Cup in a gruelling race, they beat the British national eight, Leander-Tyrant, by half a length. Despite the presence of Princess Grace on board the umpire's launch, there was never any love lost between the two crews. The Oxford President, Chris Maloney, shook his fist at his rivals in fury at the finish.

The race, rowed in the stiffest wind of the day, moving straight down the course against the current, was a tactical battle. The national squad went out very fast, but Oxford stuck hard to their task and were never more than three-quarters of a length behind. After the barrier, Oxford went into overdrive and they pulled level just before the mile, as the national squad began to tire and their shells began to veer.

Oxford pushed again and were three feet up as they flashed past the mile. The national squad tried valiantly to recover, but Oxford crossed the line half a length up for a famous victory in what was undoubtedly one of the greatest Grand Cups ever seen at Henley.

The national eight, too, to Lucerne next weekend, when their opponents will include the East German

States used the shell when they beat Great Britain to the world championship gold medal in 1974 and earlier this year it was used when Thames Tradesmen beat the British national eight to win the Grand Challenge Cup. The British rowing captain bought the boat at Henley last year, when the Americans wanted to chop it up for souvenirs.

In the Thames Cup, the London lightweight eight gave an early lead in the British Isles display. They beat Vesta yesterday morning in the semi-final round despite giving away three stone a man, though they scored a little less in the final against the Charles River Association, the under-23 American crew who are being groomed for the 1984 Olympic Games by one of the world's best coaches, John Wadsworth. The crew was too much for the London lightweight, who went down fighting by two and a half lengths in the Grand and certainly the best American eight at Henley this year.

In the women's inaugural invitation events the British crews did appointed and went out in the first round. The Canadians and Americans, who were the favourites, shared four and double sculls, and shared one each. While these final races, too, were disappointing, the excellent technique demonstrated has surely done much for women's rowing.

With almost the full British team on show at this year's Henley, the invaders were repelled and all but one of the major trophies are in British hands. The British won the Grand, the Diamond Sculls, the Stewards' and Prince Philip Cups, the Silver Goblets and the Double Sculls.

The American crew, led by the Olympic champion, would surely have taken a medal in Moscow, but the British crew, led by the Olympic champion, would surely have taken a medal in Moscow.

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The weekend's results from Henley Royal Regatta

Wyfold Cup Final Mullin (Canada) beat Leander, 11.7 min, 54 sec.	Charles River RA (US) beat Leander, 11 min 21 sec.
Visitors' Cup Final University of London beat Durham University, Durham disqualified. No time taken.	Final Charles River RA (US) beat Leander RC, 2.7 min 13 sec.
Diamond Sculls Final G. C. Ball (Leander) beat B. C. L. (Leander), 5 min 28 sec.	Grand Challenge Cup Final Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beat British national eight, 11 min 15 sec.
Double Sculls Final E. R. Simons and S. G. Redgrave (Leander) beat M. A. M. (Leander), 5 min 14 sec.	Britannia Cup Final Vesta RC beat Saxon RC, 1.4.1 min 21 sec.
Queen Mother Cup Final R. G. (Leander) and URC (Leander) beat M. A. M. (Leander), 5 min 28 sec.	Princess Elizabeth Cup Final Holy Spirit High School (US) beat Kingston Boat Club (US), 2.7 min 13 sec.
Ladies' Plate Semi-final round University of Washington (US) beat Trinity College, Hartford (US), 2.7 min.	Women's Double Sculls Final J. G. (Leander) and S. G. (Leander) beat M. A. M. (Leander), 5 min 14 sec.
Thames Cup Semi-final round London RC beat Vesta 1.4.1 min 21 sec.	Stewards' Cup Final London RC and Thames Tradesmen beat Vesta 1.4.1 min 21 sec.
	Prince Philip Cup Final Kingston Boat Club (US) beat Vesta 1.4.1 min 21 sec.
	Women's Coxed Fours Final London RC beat Vesta 1.4.1 min 21 sec.

Motor racing

Unexpected boost for Prost's turbo

From John Blunsdon
Dijon, July 5

Alain Prost won the French Grand Prix here this afternoon to the delight of Renault, but both had to agree that they had more than a little assistance from the weather. A violent rainstorm brought out the red flag to halt the race after 53 of the scheduled 80 laps, with Nelson Piquet and his Brabham heading the field, as they had done from the first corner.

Under the new Concordat Agreement, if a race has less than three-quarters of its full distance when it is halted, a second race must be run over the remaining laps. Renault were able to exploit the situation to the full with their powerful turbo-charged cars, for Prost had been less than seven seconds behind the leader when the original race was halted, despite his loss of fourth gear.

For the restart his team fitted super-soft tyres and ran the turbo boost and even had a paper wheeliebar to help him get back into the race.

This time Prost, as well as his team partner Arnoux, who had been involved in an incident with Piquet on the first lap, made excellent use of the turbo boost, and Piquet's turn to suffer from excess wheel spin.

Prost was in the first few yards of the race.

The running order at the end of the race was Piquet, Prost, Arnoux, Watson, and Piquet.

Watson, Renault's other driver, was in the original race, made excellent use of the turbo boost, and Piquet's turn to suffer from excess wheel spin.

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Turning on the turbo power: Prost and his Renault run away with the French Grand Prix after a boost from the weather.

order from the second part of the race was Prost, Watson, Arnoux, Piquet, Jones, Mansell and de Angelis. Computing the aggregate times of all the drivers gave a final finishing order of Prost, Watson, Piquet, Arnoux, Piquet, and de Angelis at the head of the 17 runners.

Inevitably the stoppage assisted some drivers but ruined the expectations of others. Renaultman, Watson was in top form all week and was thoroughly deserved his second place, but the car of the new race was underlined further by the relatively fastest in practice and running competitively in the top 10 of the original race until a loosening wheel nut brought him into the pits just before the rain started.

The original race had been surprisingly widely strong out with

at least a lap behind by the forty-seventh lap. This was due in part to Villeneuve's Ferrari, which until its engine died into a spin on lap 42, had been leading the race for a long time. It had been understeering badly all week and in the dry it was not so bad and although he led his team mate de Angelis across the line in the second race he was destined to finish just out of the points.

There is little doubt that Piquet was in total command before the rain - he had quickly built up a lead of 12 seconds in the first 10 laps and thereafter was putting himself skilfully to conserve his car - but if there is consolation for the loss of a seemingly certain victory it is that he has at least finished in second place behind

Renaultman in the world championship.

race was resumed for the final 22 laps. Mansell was one of the several drivers hoping that the track would remain wet for the second race as this would have helped his Lotus considerably. It had been understeering badly all week and in the dry it was not so bad and although he led his team mate de Angelis across the line in the second race he was destined to finish just out of the points.

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FRENCH GRAND PRIX: A Prost (Renault) 1, 1:25.00; 2, Watson (Renault) 1:25.00; 3, Arnoux (Renault) 1:25.00; 4, Piquet (Renault) 1:25.00; 5, de Angelis (Ferrari) 1:25.00; 6, Villeneuve (Ferrari) 1:25.00; 7, Mansell (Lotus) 1:25.00; 8, Jones (Williams) 1:25.00; 9, Suter (Williams) 1:25.00; 10, Piquet (Williams) 1:25.00; 11, de Angelis (Williams) 1:25.00; 12, Villeneuve (Williams) 1:25.00; 13, Prost (Williams) 1:25.00; 14, Watson (Williams) 1:25.00; 15, Arnoux (Williams) 1:25.00; 16, Piquet (Williams) 1:25.00; 17, de Angelis (Williams) 1:25.00; 18, Villeneuve (Williams) 1:25.00; 19, Prost (Williams) 1:25.00; 20, Watson (Williams) 1:25.00; 21, Arnoux (Williams) 1:25.00; 22, Piquet (Williams) 1:25.00; 23, de Angelis (Williams) 1:25.00; 24, Villeneuve (Williams) 1:25.00; 25, Prost (Williams) 1:25.00; 26, Watson (Williams) 1:25.00; 27, Arnoux (Williams) 1:25.00; 28, Piquet (Williams) 1:25.00; 29, de Angelis (Williams) 1:25.00; 30, Villeneuve (Williams) 1:25.00; 31, Prost (Williams) 1:25.00; 32, Watson (Williams) 1:25.00; 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In his last desperate hours the Shah ordered that no one — even the Empress — should be admitted without being searched

The Shah goes — and the Ayatollah comes home

The upheaval that drove the Shah from his throne and installed an Islamic government dominated by his arch-enemy the Ayatollah Khomeini remains as little understood in the West as it was unexpected.

The distinguished Egyptian writer and editor Mohamed Heikal is outstandingly equipped to be its interpreter, combining understanding of the Moslem world with a Western perspective. His full account, *The Return of the Ayatollah*, from which these exclusive extracts are taken, is to be published by André Deutsch at £9.95 on November 12.



One of Mohamed Heikal's first foreign assignments was to cover the Iranian oil crisis of 1950-1. It was then that he first met the Shah. His first book, published in 1951, was called *Iran on a Volcano*, and in the 30 years since he has followed events there with particular interest. In 1975 he was invited to Tehran by the Shah and had long conversations with him and his ministers, and with his opponents. Three years later he came to know Khomeini in Paris, an acquaintance renewed — as these extracts will show — after the Revolution. Heikal begins with the events that led to the fall of the Shah, in the autumn of 1978.



A tumultuous welcome for the Ayatollah.



A sad farewell for the Shah.

The Israelis were the first to start ringing the alarm bells. Hardly anybody had more to lose than they by the collapse of the Shah's regime. He was an ally of long standing and shared interests, an invaluable partner in the exchange of intelligence and in trade, now running at about \$400 million a year.

The Shah's Iran was also a considerable purchaser of Israeli arms; even at a time when the Shah was busy coordinating oil policy with his OPEC partners, he was placing an order in Israel for small arms worth \$600 million. Khomeini, on the other hand, had already established close relations with the Palestinians, some of whom were serving in his bodyguard, while others were helping to smuggle arms into Iran for use by the Mujahiddin Khalk, and even for the Fedayin Khalk (both left-wing militant groups).

The Israeli mission in Tehran, headed by the former Mossad (Israeli security service) official Uri Lubrani, was called a "Liaison Office", not an embassy, but it was more of a fortress than anything else. It was protected by barricades and steel doors, and there was an emergency escape route provided by an iron staircase which led to the roof and then across to an adjacent building which offered a descent into another street. The Israelis reported their apprehensions over what was going on, but when this was relayed to the Shah via General Afshar he sent the secret police, that they were to stop spreading alarmist rumours.

It is now known that four principal courses of action were under consideration by those in and around government. The first was that the Shah should make a genuine effort to liberalize the regime. The second was to hit hard and to crush the incipient revolution by force. It was generally assumed, however, that it was too late for any move towards liberalization to be credible or successful, and by now army discipline was so suspect that coercion would be at best extremely hazardous.

So a third course, which had many supporters, was that the Shah should take a long vacation, handing over to a regency council headed by the Empress Farah. If conditions improved, the Shah would be able to return; if they did not, the Empress would continue to rule until the Crown Prince came of age.

This solution was thought to be the one preferred by the Israelis, and by the Empress, who felt that the Shah's family (mother, sisters, brothers), with whom she had never been on good terms, were giving him bad and possibly fatal advice. It fitted in with her overriding concern to preserve the throne for her son. This solution was also favoured by the influential head of the Pahlavi Foundation, Jafar Sherif Emami; he calculated that he would probably be prime minister if such a regency were formed, which would enable him to play the role of *emine grise* behind the throne.

A fourth solution, which appealed to some CIA elements, was for a military coup, rather on the lines of Ayub Khan's in neighbouring Pakistan. If the people wanted a republic, ran this argument, let them have it — the Shah would go into exile, a good Moslem gen-

eral would be made president, and the ground would be cut from beneath the feet of the revolutionaries.

The CIA was formulating its own policy, which often differed from that of the State Department. The Pentagon was also involved, because the American defence chiefs looked on Iran as one of their principal garrison outposts, as well as being of course a lavish purchaser of American arms. So the American Military Mission assumed an importance equal to that of the Embassy or the CIA.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that the Congressional Committee set up to supervise intelligence activities should have released, after the Shah had gone into exile, a report from the mission dated September 23, 1978, which expressed the opinion that the Shah would face no serious danger for at least 10 years because nothing would challenge the basis of his authority, which was the army.

So the Americans were speaking with several voices. The Empress was uncertain what the Americans wanted, but she felt that they were not keen on her project for a regency. Some time around the beginning of August she was persuaded by Emami that the situation was so serious that it was her duty to try to awake the Shah to realities. They were not seeing much of each other in those days, the Shah keeping to his own wing of the Palace, but she went to visit him, primed with information about the demonstrations supplied by her family and friends. He brushed her pleas aside, assuring her that he had his own private sources of information and that her relatives were being deceived. But she insisted, and begged him to check.

Shouting in the streets

Reluctantly, the Shah agreed, but looking around him he found there was nobody he could trust absolutely except his old valet. So this man was sent into the town to see what was going on. He made his reconnaissance and brought back his report: "Your Majesty, there are some people in the streets shouting, it is true, but they are obviously all communists who have been paid by somebody to demonstrate."

The Shah went to Farah and told her that he now had his first-hand report, which showed that her apprehensions were greatly exaggerated. She burst into tears and left the room.

All the same, the Shah must have been to some extent shaken, because the next day he summoned his personal pilot and went alone with him on a helicopter journey over the city. The streets were full of demonstrators. "Are all those people demonstrating against me?" he asked his pilot, incredulously.

The pilot refused to answer, but his silence was sufficient. The Shah returned to the Palace completely shattered. He began to think that there was nobody left he could trust.

This journey had a bizarre sequel the same night. The Shah went to his private suite, summoned the two officers from the Royal Guard who were always in attendance, and gave them strict instructions that nobody was to be allowed in without first being searched. One of the officers later described what hap-

pened next to Bazargan (the first Prime Minister after the Revolution), who was curious to find out everything he could about the last days of the Shah.

According to this officer, the Shah repeated with significant emphasis: "You understand, nobody is to be allowed in without being searched." The officer, whose thoughts immediately turned to the one person most likely to appear, repeated: "Nobody?" "Yes," said the Shah. "Nobody; not even the Empress."

Guessing something of what the Shah must be feeling after his helicopter journey, the Empress decided at about 8 o'clock to go to see him, if possible to comfort him. She was wearing a cloak over her nightgown, but found to her great surprise that the doors leading to the Shah's suite were locked, with an officer standing guard in front of them.

The officer, with tears in his eyes, explained that the Shah had given the strictest instructions that she was not to be allowed in without being searched. She indignantly refused to be searched, and went back to her own quarters.

However, after a while she changed her mind and went back. "Go ahead, search me," she told the guard. She was weeping, and the guard, equally moved, could not bring himself to touch her. "Go inside," he told her, unlock-

ing the door. She went in. What happened after that is not known.

During that summer and autumn, unrest grew in Iran, with strikes and demonstrations. The Shah promised a series of democratic reforms, including the holding of new elections. The Ayatollah Khomeini moved from exile in Iraq to Paris, and gathered around him an entourage devoted to the cause of Islamic revolution. On Iran's northern border the Soviet Union was watching these events with a mixture of interest and puzzlement.

The first official Russian comment on the crisis came on November 19 when Pravda reported a warning by Brezhnev that any interference by the United States, "especially military interference", in the internal affairs of Iran "would be regarded by the Soviet Union as affecting the interests of its security".

Moscow's previous silence reflected the Russian leaders' continuing difficulty in working out a policy towards their southern neighbour which would be consistent both with communist ideology and with traditional requirements of Russian security in Asia.

They had, it seemed, achieved a breakthrough in the middle and late 1950s when, with the Egyptian arms deal, the revolution in Iraq and the collapse of the

Baghdad Pact, they leapfrogged the "northern tier" of states aligned with the West — Turkey, Iran, Pakistan.

But with the Arabs' defeat in 1967, and later with Sadat's anti-Soviet stance, they began to look with renewed interest at the "northern tier". Turkey and Pakistan ceased to be bastions of pro-western stability. Afghanistan moved leftwards, new Soviet outposts to the south emerged in Aden and Ethiopia. And now there appeared to be promising symptoms in Iran.

But symptoms of what? To begin with, Moscow assumed that opposition to the Shah was along the classic lines of bourgeois revolutions — liberals demanding an end to autocracy and the restoration of the 1906 constitution. But by the beginning of 1978 it became clear that this simple interpretation would not do.

I recall one high-ranking Soviet official saying to me: "In the Middle East revolution always seems to come from the most unexpected quarters. The Egyptian revolution of 1952 came from the army, and as armies are there to protect the status quo you don't expect them to be the seedbeds of revolution. And then the Iranian revolution emerged from religion, and Marxists have to assume that religion is by its nature reactionary."

"But I want to hear your analysis," said the Shah. "Sir, I am sorry, but my analysis would have to be a Marxist analysis, and this might not please you."

"I want to hear your Marxist analysis," said the Shah. "I don't mind hearing it."

So Vinogradov, as tactfully as he could, began to talk about the class struggle in Iran, about the poor who were disappointed in their expectations of better things, the petite bourgeoisie, and the higher bourgeoisie who resented the foreign multi-nationals and being deprived of any share in government. He did not, however, say anything about corruption or the charges that the Shah was

Moscow was obliged to believe that sooner or later the religious trappings of the Iranian revolution would be dispensed with and a proper secular leadership would emerge. So it continued its traditional support for the Tudeh Party.

Then one day in late summer a most curious incident occurred. The Soviet Ambassador in Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, received a message that the Shah would like to see him. The Shah had tried to keep on good terms with the Soviets, supplying them with gas and oil and returning any defectors who sought asylum in Iran to their fate.

His personal relations with Vinogradov had always been cordial; he had enjoyed the chance of an occasional informal discussion with him when he would let off steam about the Americans or chide Vinogradov about the so-called testament of Peter the Great, with its advice that Russia must expand southwards to the Gulf (a document which Vinogradov told him was a forgery concocted by the eighteenth-century transvestite French diplomat, the Chevalier d'Eon). But this time more serious matters were to be discussed.

Almost at once the Shah asked Vinogradov a direct question: "What do you think of what is happening?" Somewhat taken aback, Vinogradov answered: "Sir, I think your majesty knows better than I do."

"But I want to hear your analysis," said the Shah. "Sir, I am sorry, but my analysis would have to be a Marxist analysis, and this might not please you."

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acting as an agent for the United States.

The Shah remained intent for a while, and then fired a question at Vinogradov which he was not prepared for: "What would you do in my place?"

Vinogradov felt obliged to answer: "Sir, I was never a shah in my life, I am afraid I cannot be of any help to you." But he did assure the Shah that the Soviet Union had no quarrel with him and would try to help Iran as much as it could.

He pointed out that as far as contracts were concerned, the Soviets were content with the leftovers of the West — things like iron and steel mills, power stations and railways, all of which needed a lot of hard work and yielded small profits. He quoted a Russian proverb to the effect that a strong neighbour is a security against trouble because he will be able to keep out intruders.

How the exile ended

Vinogradov thought that the Americans were using the Shah against the Soviet Union, and that though the Shah sometimes tried to rebel against their tutelage, in the end he had to obey. He felt that in his heart the Shah thought the Americans despised him and that he tried to pick quarrels with them on minor issues as a way of releasing his frustrations and complexes.

American policy on Iran was now in disarray, with Washington refusing to accept the advice of its Ambassador, William Sullivan, that the Iranian army would disintegrate if Khomeini returned. In January 1979, the Shah left Iran for a "holiday", leaving the government in the hands of Shapour Bakhtiar, the Prime Minister. In February, with serious rioting in Tehran and Tabriz, and army units in a state of mutiny, Ayatollah Khomeini left Paris to return home after 14 years' exile.

Khomeini boarded the Air France jet on the evening of February 1 and went straight to the upper section, where he performed his ritual ablutions (*wudu*), said the prayers for those facing death, ate a little yoghurt, spread his *doshak* on the floor, and went to sleep. In the main section of the plane was his entourage (he had forbidden his wife or any of his supporters' wives to make the journey), as well as a large contingent of journalists, about a hundred people in all.

There was a good deal of nervousness. "Are they going to fire at us?" the crew wanted to know. Nobody could be sure.

Alone in his part of the aeroplane the Ayatollah slept till 5 o'clock, when he again performed the *wudu*, repeated the dawn prayers and the prayers of those who expect to die, and ate a little more yoghurt. As the plane neared Tehran, one of the returning exiles, who had been unable to sleep all night, went up to Khomeini and drew his attention to the view through the window over the city which he had not seen for nearly fourteen years.

In the capital it was an occasion of unbridled religious rejoicing, for which there has probably been no parallel in the modern world. If the Hidden Imam had in truth reappeared after eleven hundred years, the fervour could hardly have been greater.

People were shouting "The soul of Hussein is coming back!" "The doors of Paradise have been opened again!" "Now is the hour of martyrdom!" and similar cries of ecstasy — though, as the Ayatollah Shariatmadari sardonically remarked, nobody had ever expected the Hidden Imam to return in a jumbo jet. When this comment was reported to Khomeini he was not amused.

Seeing the whole population of the capital in such a ferment, the government and army announced that they could not be responsible for the Imam's reception or for his security, perhaps calculating that, surrounded by a mob of millions, a frail old man of eighty stood little chance of survival, an outcome which would not have been wholly unwelcome to them — better he should be killed by his supporters' love than by the army's tanks.

But the local Komitays (activists) took over and acted as guards around Khomeini, and the people showed a surprising discipline. However, the streets were so crowded that there was no hope of Khomeini's being able to make his way through them, so it was decided that he should continue his journey by helicopter. Although there had been a mutiny at the air force base a helicopter and crew were produced and Khomeini flew low over the heads of his wildly cheering supporters to the Hussein-iyeh School, whence he was to stay.

As a last resort Bakhtiar proclaimed a curfew. When he heard this Khomeini took a piece of paper and wrote on it "With the help of God, defy the curfew!" The paper was taken to the television station, and before it was occupied by some remnants of the army a picture of the piece of paper was shown on the television screens. The people poured out.

It was the last day before the Islamic Revolution finally took over.

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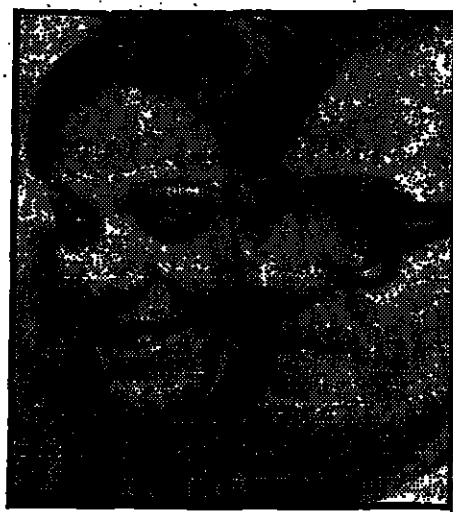
The pride of Empress Farah

Many people, including court officials and even generals, came to feel they had a better chance of getting their point of view listened to if they spoke to the Empress Farah than if they made a direct approach to the Shah. The Shah himself became almost completely unresponsive.

There were many forms of silence in this complex and moody man — the silence of the inscrutable autocrat, who would listen but would only speak to give orders; the silence of the melancholy father of his people, who viewed the world and its follies with an eye clear of illusion; and finally the silence of frustration, of a man trapped and bewildered. He spent hours staring out of the window of his

office, and answered those who spoke to him with grunts rather than with words.

The Empress, on the other hand, became even more preoccupied than the Shah with the need to keep the throne for her son, the Crown Prince. She was a proud and intelligent woman. Sometimes, angered by her husband's continuing random infidelities, she contemplated leaving him, as she did again during their Mexico exile. But she knew well that her marriage had never been intended as a love match. As she once said in a moment of bitterness: "I was only valuable to them because I got pregnant. I was a good cow." But her pride kept her loyal.



Tomorrow:
With the students inside the
American Embassy

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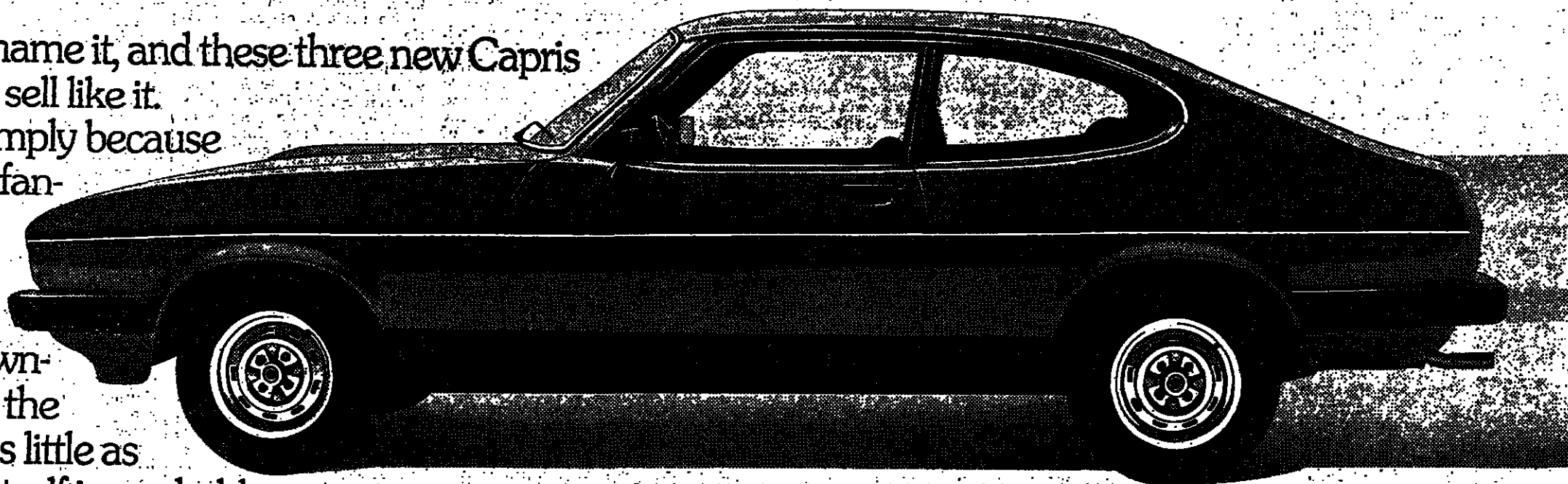
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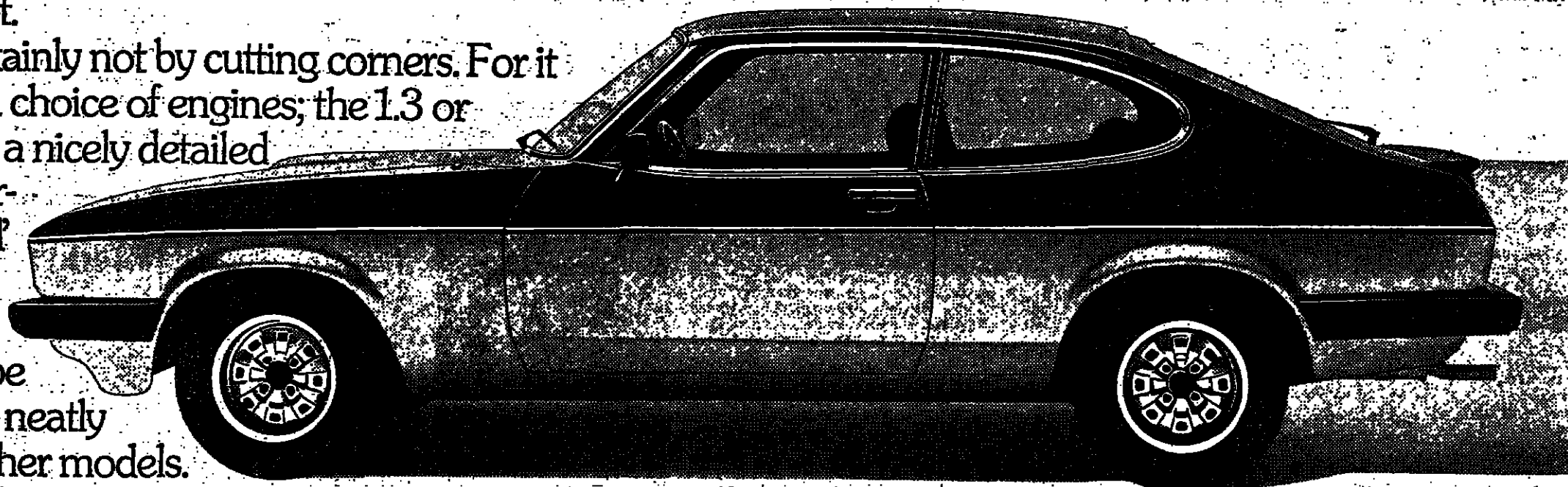
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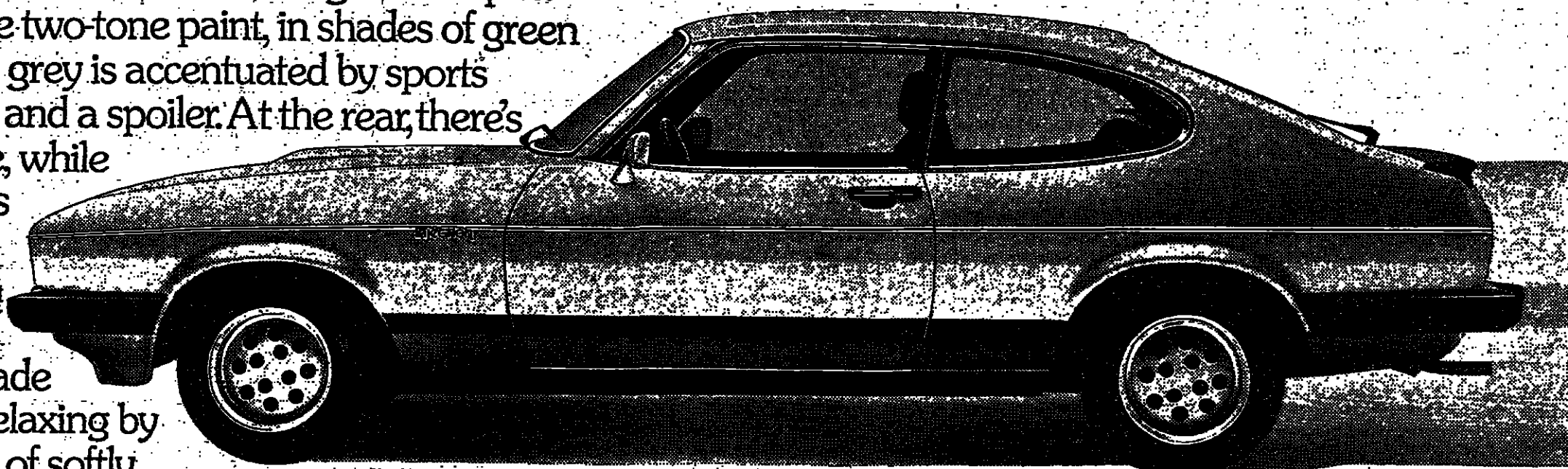
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VIOLENCE ON ENGLAND'S STREETS

Southall is not Toxteth. Nor is it Brixton. There is a great danger in lumping together incidents under the label "racist riots" which have little in common but the obvious presence of blacks and Asians among the violent participants. The "racist" manufacture of a "racist problem" in England can behead only the bullies, the extremists and the mischievous who make political capital out of disorder. Mr Powell's remark "you've seen nothing yet" was deplorable, and may well have been adopted by racists and bigots not as a prediction but as an injunction to help it continue.

At the same time the fact must not be shirked that within a few months there have been three major eruptions of street fighting, all of which have included an ethnic element, and in all of which a large number of policemen — though few participants — have been injured. There have also been a number of other incidents and attacks, some causing death, with a racial component.

Southall, where relations between residents of different races are generally amicable, has been the scene of mass violence only twice. On both occasions the immediate and direct cause of the disturbances was deliberately provocative

conduct on the part of malevolent whites seeking trouble. In 1979 National Front activity in the suburb set off the events which resulted in the death of Blair Peach (though outsiders from the political left cannot escape some guilt for the violence). Last Friday the incident was a skinhead from London's East End, an area where gratuitous and racially motivated attacks by young whites on Asian residents are common, as is the hooliganism associated with football matches.

It is understandable that the local Asians reacted, and over-reacted, though no amount of appreciation of their feelings can excuse the vicious attacks on the police. The police were not originally the direct target, although, as is becoming depressingly frequent they became so as the riotous momentum and they were the ones to suffer most of the injuries. (Incidentally, once again the ubiquitous milk bottle was much in evidence, both as a receptacle for the Molotov cocktail, and as a fighting implement in its own right, with or without its top smashed off. For that reason, if for no other, the increasing use of cartons for milk is to be welcomed.)

Community leaders, as well as

the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, have called for a strengthening of the Public Order Act. The law on incitement to racial hatred could be amended so as to catch more easily the distribution of racist leaflets and publications at football grounds, discotheques, and other public events. But some would like the creation of a power to ban the movement of potential trouble-makers to their destination — the coach trip, in the context of Southall — or even the event to which they are travelling. That would be a totally unacceptable infringement of civil liberties.

The disturbances at Toxteth, on the face of it, bear more resemblance to those in Brixton. The police were the direct objects of the violence, allegations have been made about their policing methods, the community has been extremely hard hit by unemployment and there is considerable inner-city social deprivation. The parallels should not be taken too far. There is not enough information yet on which to make a judgement on the troubles in Toxteth. It is becoming unhappily evident, however, that the results of the Scarman enquiry will be relevant to other deprived areas of England's big cities.

SWEEPING UP AFTER MAO

Mr Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, is not to be envied. He takes over a disoriented and divided party and an economy which is stumbling awkwardly on the road to modernization. Moreover he himself is not well known in China and therefore lacks immediate personal authority. However, he fits the needs of the moment in so far as he is a pragmatist whose career has been closely linked with that of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the main driving force behind the turn away from Maoism. And the very fact that he is not much known can be turned to advantage. China is not looking for another great leader. It is still struggling out from under the spell of Chairman Mao and trying to explain how it got there.

In order to save something of its own reputation and avoid the sort of shock which Mr Khrushchev inflicted on Soviet communists by his total denunciation of Stalin, the Chinese party insists that it still reveres Mao as a great revolutionary who led the party to power. However, it now admits that the dark years of the so-called Cultural Revolution, when Mao harnessed the best of youthful idealism to the most vicious obscurantism in a rampage against education, culture and material progress, was a disaster. "It did not do a fact constitute a revolution or social

progress in any sense", says the new party document. At least 400,000 people are believed to have been killed, and many more imprisoned, tortured and persecuted. The economy and the educational system were laid waste. The damage in terms of lost skills, lost education, lost investments and general demoralization will take many years to repair.

So will the damage to the party. It has now had to admit that the man it raised high and practically deified started to go wrong with the disastrous "great leap forward" of 1958. In other words, he was wrong for the last eighteen years of his life. Not unnaturally people who were taught through all those years to worship his every thought now ask awkward questions about the system and its leaders. When free speech flourished briefly in the winter of 1976-79 demands for democracy and human rights came welling up as they might in any other country. Recently a unity thesis election went off the rails when a non-party candidate was elected, who then had to be hurriedly sidelined. Even with its new pragmatism the regime has not thought it safe to loosen controls too much.

There are other reasons for being careful. Many of the people promoted during the Cultural Revolution for their

ideological fervour, rather than for any other skills, are still in positions of responsibility. To attack Mao is to attack them. The army is particularly protective of Mao's reputation because it did well under him. Parts of it are now disgruntled not only by the political line but by defence cuts too. This helps to explain the cautious compromises in the new party document.

The most hopeful sign is that the party shows some evidence of being aware that the problem is not primarily one of personalities but of structures. It admits the need for institutionalized democracy within the party and better guarantees of legality to prevent the rise of another tyrant or simply the dictatorship of a corrupt and isolated bureaucracy. This is also the lesson proclaimed since the 1960's by communist reformers in eastern Europe, but always in vain, except now in Poland, where the experiment has another chance. Will China do better in trying to cure one of the basic defects of the communist system? It is a huge and difficult country in which to experiment with checks and balances, but at least it does not have the Soviet influence to contend with, and it now has a leadership dedicated, with some reservations, to the principal that what works is right — even if ideology has to be adjusted to fit. It is, at least, a hopeful beginning.

A GREEN AND PLEASANT FOOD FACTORY

When Conservative ministers make speeches to farmers they always praise the enterprise and efficiency of British agriculture. They often add that if the rest of industry had yielded the same results the national economy would be much healthier than it is. Farmers will expect more than those routine blandishments when Mrs Margaret Thatcher makes the opening speech at the Royal Show this morning. They will recall that the last Prime Minister was Mr Harold Wilson, whose eloquent appeal in 1975 for more home-produced food was not matched by his Government's subsequent policies.

Mrs Thatcher has the advantage of leading what is effectively the farmers' party. At least a third of her Cabinet own country estates and one of her ministers is a brother of the president of the National Farmers' Union. She will also be welcomed as the leader of a party which does not want to nationalize farmland, impose rates on it or levy a wealth tax on it.

Her speech today will give the Prime Minister an opportunity to allay some of the apprehensions of farmers about the policies of her Government. She will be able at the same time to make a precise statement about certain broad and sensitive rural questions which are significant for the urban majority.

The first concerns state aid. Agriculture remains a heavily subsidized industry, and the corps of more than 10,000 field advisers and other experts employed by the Ministry of Agriculture has suffered only token cuts in the past two years. The Government has yet to explain why it has made agriculture a special case while allowing a long succession of factory closures, liquidations and job losses in the equally important food-processing industry. Ministers have often lectured the electorate about the benefits of self-help and a lack of state intervention. They have yet to explain why a party which professes such principles has abandoned them in the case of agriculture.

Mrs Thatcher will also be able to give a clear explanation of the prevalent philosophy of her party towards the countryside, the policy of neutralizing the food production, recreation and conservation. The Wildlife and Countryside Bill, and the quiet satisfaction with which it has been received by rural lobbies, give important clues. Yet in its two years of office the Government has not given a precise and coherent statement about how it proposes to achieve the elusive and awkward balance between these competing claims. The divergence of approach between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment remains acute. Public statements by ministers have concentrated more on the value of farmers as providers of food. Yet they have just as important a responsibility as owners of more than half of the entire surface of the United Kingdom while they account for less than three per cent of its population. They are thus trustees of the land, as well as its tillers.

his party conferences have their way, the United Kingdom would be unrecognizable. Western Europe would be unrecognizable. The nuclear shield would be removed. Nor does Mr Foot, who has never worn uniform and has no reputation for military studies, explain why he thinks modern warfare is so much more tolerable for the British people than nuclear warfare. Labour of course, does not stop at a policy for the neutralization of the United Kingdom as an integral part of the defence of western Europe. It goes on to commit itself to withdrawal from the European Community, although we should note in fairness that Mr Foot on this subject, as on northern Ireland, shies away from the left-wing threat of almost instant withdrawal.

The Community, still shallowly rooted, would scarcely survive United Kingdom withdrawal, or at least would not develop, and its present tendency to increasing nationalism would be reinforced. And the United Kingdom? Its search for substitute markets would take it, as it would be consciously lured, towards trading deals with the eastern bloc, and the United Kingdom economy would soon become a Warsaw Pact satellite.

The Conservative party which took us into the EEC in 1973, has little choice except to stand firm, as an excellent booklet published today by Anglo-Danish members of the European Democratic Group in the European Parliament puts beyond doubt.

Here to stay: Britain's role in the European Community. From Conservative Central Office.

David Wood

How Labour policy serves Soviet ends

It begins to be not merely a salutary but also a necessary political exercise to measure the extent to which the Labour Party's foreign and defence policies, as developed in opposition since 1979, neatly conform to the grand European strategy in which Soviet diplomats and staff officers and any other Soviet officials whose business it is to think the unthinkable are schooled.

Strategic hypotheses for the Russians, as usual, include military, political and economic factors. Above all they must include the persistent weakening of western Europe and NATO by internal decisions, and the interdiction of territory and bases in Europe to the Americans. They are bound to include the outflanking of Europe in the West, by sea or land, or preferably both, and the United Kingdom, geographically and geopolitically, is that western flank.

There is no need to eat up space driving home strategic platitudes before examining Mr Michael Foot's arguments about unilateral nuclear

Bank policies on lending

From the Secretary General of the Committee of London Clearing Banks

Sir, Your report on July 2 that a meeting of the banks had been set up "to assemble evidence for an attack on the lending policies of British banks" makes familiar reading. Once again a case against the banks is apparently to be based on the alleged superiority of other countries' financial systems.

International comparisons were the foundation on which the Labour Party constructed their case for bank nationalization and in the past they have been a prominent feature of much criticism of the banks. Yet too rarely do the critics take account of the historical, institutional and other factors which have been a prominent feature of much criticism of the banks. Yet too rarely do the critics take account of the historical, institutional and other factors which have been a prominent feature of much criticism of the banks.

Continuing close to home, the study group is reportedly keen to investigate ways the Government can promote extended-term lending by the banks. I hope they are not unaware that the clearing banks, by their very nature, are not in a position to do this on a term basis and that all the banks now offer their small business customers special terms lending facilities, in some cases of up to 10 years.

Apparently the study group's work will extend to medium-sized as well as small firms. In the case of small firms, the banks have recognized gaps in their range of facilities and have taken steps to fill them in recent years. But in the case of larger firms, I would draw attention to the work of the Wilson Committee, whose survey of the investment attitudes and financing of small and medium-sized firms found not a single individual example of an investment project which had not gone ahead because of the inability to issue external finance, or conditions or covenants laid down by financial institutions, or other direct constraints of this nature.

The banks have no objection to criticisms of their role, and are offering assistance to the latest survey group, as they have to others who have researched this area in the recent past.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE PRIESTLEY,
Secretary General,
The Committee of London Clearing Banks,
10 Lombard Street, EC3
July 3.

Church treasures

From the Canon Precentor of Hereford

Sir, The only real alternative to what Canon Sharpe (June 27) finds objectionable about "dead" parsonages is the idea of selling the plate lying in cathedral treasuries for it to be returned to the bank vaults where it will go on being neither used nor seen.

Here at Hereford we established a treasury in the crypt displaying both our own and the cathedral's own remains, but the parsonage plate is regularly changed. The parsonages are entirely free in the first instance either to lend or not. They are equally free on its return after exhibition to the cathedral to use it or hide it again. I suspect in most cases it goes straight back into the vaults for the reason Canon Sharpe states.

Had I been a former parishioner of St John Baptist, Coley, I should have preferred my benefaction to be seen if not used rather than to remain both dead and buried awaiting a Last Judgement.

There is one further point. It retained and used it is seen really only by communicants. Here it is admired by a great international throng, many of them not even Christians. It is also very much to be susceptible also to its beauty and, who knows, drawn to ask questions about those who created it and the purpose behind it.

Yours faithfully,
A. W.
The Canon's House,
Hereford.
June 27.

Useless wealth

From the Reverend J. D. Johns

Sir, I heartily agree with the letter of the Reverend Canon Sharpe (July 2). In my three parishes I have four trivial such charities. Only once in 11 years have I been able to use them for the purpose for which they were set up — namely, £15 for school uniform to a young widow.

The capital lies idle with the commissioners. The interest lies in the bank, benefiting no one but the banker.

Yours, etc.,
J. D. JOHNS,
Great Wymondley Vicarage,
Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.
July 2.

Diploma disease

From the First Civil Service Commissioner

Sir, In his letter of July 2 Mr Dore refers correctly to the increasing proportion of graduates among those recruited to executive posts in the Civil Service. However, this is not a result of raising the qualifications that are required. These have not changed since 1956 and consist of two GCE passes at A-level obtained in one examination, and three acceptable O-level qualifications.

Appointments are made solely on merit and on the basis of fair and open competition. If graduates choose to enter the competition, and if a greater proportion of them obtain higher marks in the selection procedure, as they do, the outcome described by Mr Dore is inevitable.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. ALLEN,
Civil Service Department,
Civil Service Commission,
Whitehall, SW1.
July 2.

Memorial to Lord Mountbatten of Burma

From the Prime Minister and others

Sir, We believe there are many people in this country and overseas, and from all walks of life, who would wish to see a memorial erected to commemorate the life and work of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma, KG, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, DSO, who, after a lifetime of service to the British Commonwealth of Nations, was so tragically killed in 1979.

We propose that the memorial should be a statue in Naval uniform, situated on the green verge to the right of the main entrance to the Admiralty Building, looking over the Parade towards the Old Admiralty Building.

Admiral Mountbatten's achievements as a sailor, a military commander and a statesman are now a part of the history of the twentieth century and made even more remarkable by his own determination to dedicate himself to a career in the Royal Navy. He was a man of privilege who could so easily have led a more comfortable life. His exploits as the Captain of HMS Kelly, his leadership as the Commander of Combined Operations, and his victories as Supreme Allied Commander in South-east Asia, all bore the imprint of the professional fighting man. As the last Viceroy of India his

tasks were perhaps even more formidable, yet few statesmen could have accomplished as much.

At a time when he might have rested on these laurels, it was at his own wish that he returned to sea in the Royal Navy as a rear-admiral, which led to his appointment as First Sea Lord and, finally, as Chief of the Defence Staff.

We feel sure that there are many who will wish to contribute to the cost of the memorial, and we will be acknowledging, which will be acknowledged, should be sent to: Rear-Admiral L. W. Townsend, Defence Services Secretary, Mountbatten Memorial Fund, Old Admiralty Building, London, SW1.

Any moneys which may be received in excess of the cost of the memorial will be passed to the Mountbatten Trust for the assisting the handicapped and the United World Colleges.

Yours, etc.,
MARGARET THATCHER
MICHAEL FOOT
DAVID STEEL
HARDING OF PETHERTON
TREVILYAN
S. ZUCKERMAN
DERMOT BOYLE
CASPAR JOHN,
10 Downing Street, SW1.
July 5.

Aims and means in British defence

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, Your correspondent, Peter Hennessy, in his excellent and perceptive article in Tuesday's issue (June 30), followed by your own present leader in today's issue (July 1), rightly draws attention to one of the most costly and unnecessary defence procurement programmes in the past decade.

The Soviet anti-ballistic missile defence against which the Chevaline programme was supposed to provide penetration capability was at best a political gimmick to impress the citizens of Moscow that the Polaris was doing all in its power to protect them from the devastation likely to follow a nuclear ballistic missile attack.

The Soviet Galosh ABM system deployed around Moscow, in accordance with the terms of the 1972 ABM Treaty, consisted of four complexes each of 16 launchers with associated radars and high-speed interceptors. Examination of the types of radar in the Galosh system and the state of Soviet counter technology, and even the guidance systems employed in the interceptors, would indicate that the efficiency of the Galosh system in shooting down ballistic missiles would probably be less than 25 per cent.

Being in mind the number of missiles that could be aimed at Moscow by the United States, and assuming that not all 16 missiles in our one Polaris boat would be targeted on Moscow, the military case for Chevaline is extremely weak. It is true that the Soviet Union has in recent years been attempting to upgrade the Galosh system with modern phased-array radars and even the SA-10 to a ballistic missile role. There is no evidence as yet that these programmes will substantially improve the Galosh ABM defences around Moscow.

The important aspect of the most recent intelligence information on Soviet activities is their massive research and development efforts in space-based chemical lasers and charged particle beam weapons for deployment against satellites, manned aircraft and ballistic missiles. Against such defences, in the latter part of this decade or the first half of the next, the Chevaline programme will be useless and Trident may be obsolete before we get it in 1992-95.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
The Lodge,
Frensham Vale,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham, Surrey.
July 1.

From Air Vice-Marshal J. C. T. Downey

Sir, Lord Carver's letter (June 26) demonstrates the value of the military habit of stating aims before means. He points out that the prime aim of Western defence is to prevent war in Europe and, if that fails, to contain the outbreak so that the combatants are given some chance to withdraw from the nuclear brink. He then asks the question: "What is the highest military priority must be readiness where war is most likely and most dangerous, i.e., in Europe. But the letter nowhere suggests that readiness at the nuclear brink is a priority. It is not also very important. Britain now seems to have reached the point where she has to choose between the two.

Throughout the East-West confrontation Britain has maintained a balance on land, sea and in the air by staging a series of restraints, firstly from the Far East, then from the Near East, and finally by cutting our three armed Services and their back-up to the bone. This has been necessary despite a parallel growth in national income and despite the sharp increase in defence spending now planned.

Within the same period all our European partners have been able to have openly forsaken the principle of balanced forces, leaving Europe's maritime contribution largely to us. Can one doubt that the 1981 Defence Review marks no less the same turning point for us?

The underlying causes of this trend are twofold. Firstly, nuclear strategy together with the range and mobility of modern weapons have created a need for levels of readiness which are unparalleled. Defence in the past has always relied on mobilizing military reserves and industry when the need arose: today almost all forces have to be at the front and their scientific and industrial backing has to be constantly at work to keep them modern.

Secondly, although a prolonged confrontation is nothing new, it has never occurred before in a climate of high technology. The result is an arms race in which the pace is ever quickening and the winning post ever receding. In such a race sooner or later one side or the other must collapse, handing over the reins of strategy of deterrence. The danger is that in the democracies deterrence will become socially and politically insupportable sooner than in the autocracies.

New future for 'The Observer'

From Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton (Conservative)

Sir, Mr David Astor's letter in The Times on July 4 shows him to be a bad loser. He argued for the postscript purchase of The Observer newspaper to be closely examined by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. By any yardstick the Commission is an impartial and conscientious body.

After 13 weeks' deliberation they decided by an overwhelming majority in Lord's favour. Mr Astor had every opportunity to put his view during that time and did. It was decisively rejected. The Secretary of State concurred. Mr Astor cuts a poor figure by crying "unfair" in public after these verdicts.

His wild allegation that Lord's management of The Observer will be illiberal, or incompetent, or both, is an unnecessarily silly as it is offensive.

Lord's has a successful record of newspaper ownership. My fellow directors and I are proud to be the new owners of The Observer. While Mr Astor presided over the fortunes of The Observer it first needed to be rescued from financial disaster by the Atlantic Richfield company; since then, it has lost a further £8m. "The argument is ended. The need now is for men and women of good will to work together to ensure the newspaper's prosperity.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD DU CANN,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 5.

Petworth paintings

From Mr Bernard Keefe

Sir, I have just revisited Petworth House in Sussex, one of the glories of the National Trust, with a magnificent collection of paintings that includes works by Bosch, Poussin, Claude, Le Nain, Ballo, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Hopper, Fuseli, and a score of paintings by Turner who had a special relationship with the house.

It is arguable that the junk-shop method of hanging them from floor to ceiling should be kept, to retain the period mood of the house, though it offers the visitor little chance to see the paintings properly, and is hardly matched by some of the furnishings.

But those that we can see are dark with layers of soot and grime, with brown varnish cracked and peeling; they are unprotected from the fingers and acid breath of thousands of visitors, and there is no control of temperature and light. Their condition is, if anything, worse than it was five years ago, and it seems that the National Trust are unwilling or unable to do anything. It is clearly time to call in the experts, say from the National Gallery, to take urgent action to restore and preserve these fine paintings, which, after all, are the property of the nation.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KEEFE,
135 Honor Oak Road, SE23.
June 29.

Missing breakfast

From Mr P. J. Wainwright

Sir, Your report this morning (June 30) describes the proposed phasing out of the Great British breakfast by British Rail. It is a pity that the demand and cost-effectiveness. You go on to report that restaurant car meals have dropped from four million to an expected 1.6 million this year. However, a fall in sales does not necessarily reflect a fall in demand: it may rather be a function of availability.

On a recent journey from Oxford to Manchester I caught the 7.22 am train. However, at 6.22 am, and arrived in Manchester at 10.43 am. I was not offered a steaming platter, nor even limp ham and cheese: the train did not have a restaurant car and I had to resort to a sandwich and a cup of tea.

But I remain puzzled by his contention, which he has repeated on several occasions, that British Rail should continue to possess her own nuclear warheads — with all the expense that involves in highly specialized design, development and production, and without maintaining an independent strategic nuclear force.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Windmill House,
Windmill Hill,
Bosham,
Sussex.

From Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking (Conservative)

Sir, I am sure Lord Carver (June 26) would gain widespread support for his contention that NATO's fundamental priorities must be to prevent war taking place at all, and if it does, that hostilities should be brought to a halt as quickly as possible without resort to nuclear weapons.

But I remain puzzled by his contention, which he has repeated on several occasions, that British Rail should continue to possess her own nuclear warheads — with all the expense that involves in highly specialized design, development and production, and without maintaining an independent strategic nuclear force.

Yours sincerely,
P. J. WAINWRIGHT,
34 Bulnan Road,
Readington,
Oxford.
June 30.

Ingenuous device

From Miss Susan Corbett

Sir, Miles Kingston's attempts (June 30) to explain the known capacity of that deadly modern convenience, the warm air hand-drier, seem to have fallen on stony ground.

This ingenuous device may not do much for his face, eyebrows or hair, but let us turn to the station pedestrian, at the Trellisick National Trust garden, near Truro, a full hour before opening time at 11 am and in a downpour, and when the sun has arrived as I did, he is apparently open, he may well be glad if the gentlemen's lavatory has the warm air hand-drying facility, as the ladies' does to take off, say, his socks and hold them in a warming blast of air.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN CORBETT,
Flat 1,
9 The Avenue,
Beecham, Kent.
July 1.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr M. O. Carruthers, FRCS

Sir, Sir Robin MacLellan (June 30) is concerned about the height of a man's forehead, particularly those of politicians whose photographs are reproduced in your paper.

The apparent height of the forehead is in large measure determined by how far the hair-line has receded: the real height by the depth of the frontal lobes of the brain which control the emotions, plus the thickness of the bone.

For many, the fewer photographs of politicians are shown the better — and knowing the facts, they (the politicians) might well go along with this but please continue to provide this service.

Yours faithfully,
M. O. CARRUTHERS,
Fisherman's Creek,
Pillory Hill,
Noss Mayo,
Plymouth.
June 30.

THE ARTS

The voice of human emotions

For a soprano who is still only in her mid-thirties, Kiri Te Kanawa has been living with Don Giovanni for a long time. Back in 1973 Colin Davis persuaded her to sing Donna Elvira when he recorded Mozart's opera, the youngest member of an otherwise experienced cast. Later that year he slipped her into the Covent Garden production when the scheduled Elvira, Rinaldi, withdrew. Miss Te Kanawa used the same role in 1975 for her debut at the Paris Opera, a house with which she has since maintained the strongest associations. And three years later she was recording Elvira again, this time under Lorin Maazel in the set which emerged from Joseph Losey's film.

Others may start by singing Zerlina, or perhaps have cracked Donna Anna, but not Kiri Te Kanawa. Elvira for her is the part and that is the role she will be singing at Covent Garden tonight in the new production by Peter Wood, with Sir Colin Davis in the pit. It would seem that there is not much left for her to learn about Elvira. Or is there? "Clearly you grow. When I look back at that first recording with Colin, which came right at the beginning of my career, I can see that a lot is missing. I don't think that we got the Elvira that either he or I wanted: she was far too meek for a start. The Elvira you'll see this week will be much more real, frantic and abandoned."

Having Ruggiero (Raimondi) in the title role helps a great deal. "We've worked a lot together and there are no inhibitions when it comes to the touchy-touchy. Elvira has set appeal, confidence in her own beauty and her own body: she is ruled by her sexual drive. At that first encounter in the opera between Giovanni and Elvira they literally snuff one another."

Covent Garden's first post-war home-grown Mozart Festival opens tonight with a new production of *Don Giovanni* by Peter Wood. Kiri Te Kanawa appears as Donna Elvira, the role Sir Colin Davis, who conducts all of the Mozart-da Ponte operas this month, first persuaded her to sing in 1973.

out. Giovanni says "Mi pare sentir odor di femmina", but she scents him too. Some think that Elvira should be played as a madwoman. She's not mad, just incensed that she cannot get her hands on Giovanni. During the filming of *Don Giovanni* by Joe Losey in the Veneto Kiri Te Kanawa acquired the reputation of being far the most friendly and generous of the opera singers in the cast. She was out in the marshes beyond Vicenza downing a frog, or whatever is downed on location at freezing dawn, with the boatmen and frogmen while others were complaining about the weather conditions.

"I liked mixing with the 'lads' because that's where you meet life. We all spend a great deal of our time surrounded by 'high art' and it does us good to get away from it from time to time. I hate the attitude of those who sit in their cars when they get a puncture and call for the wheel to be changed — find out how it's done and then have a go yourself. If you are singing parts which require a little blood and guts then you had better go out and discover how people live. I think we achieved something with this film, but at times Joe was inhibited by Franti Salieri, the co-producer, who knew more about the opera than he did. Occasionally though we worked to good effect. 'Ah, perfido, mostro' that moment when Elvira finds Giovanni with yet another woman, really came off because I was in a temper about being frustrated in what I wanted to do."

although *Ilia* in *Homereus* will surely follow one of these days. Strauss, though, is just beginning, with the exception of the Four Last Songs which for some time have been for her a kind of visiting card.

"For stimulation and lubrication of the vocal chords Mozart is the top. The voice is a fragile instrument; as far as I'm concerned when it's on it's really off and I go away and work. If there are any doubts then I simply sing 'Forgi amor' and 'Ach, ich fühl's' and I will know straight away that it's about it is in. Even so you have to beware of Mozart. Too much of him and you can sound boring, particularly in the portamenti, when you move off into Verdi and Puccini."

"Strauss, as you say, is just beginning. He suits my voice and that is a very good reason for loving him! Apart from the Marschallin there is *Capriccio* planned for Brussels in two years' time. I see these Strauss ladies perhaps as a lot of cousins all living in different circumstances, and of course no marriage is the same as another. "Of all the roles I have sung so far Arabella has given me the most physical and vocal pleasure. Probably I got quite close with John Cox's help in America. There's a lot of me in her. I'm difficult in relationships... I like rough diamonds with a bit of gruffness about them particularly if they are in tails like Manxville."

John Higgins



Kiri Te Kanawa rehearsing with Ruggiero Raimondi

Photograph by Chris Bards

Theatre

Amadeus

Her Majesty's

After its international conquests of the past two years there is small wonder that hearing any more superlatives on Peter Shaffer's play, and in any case, superlatives are almost an insult to its real achievement.

Like all Shaffer's large-scale work, *Amadeus* presents the enigma of Mozart from the viewpoint of a man who will never attain it. This viewpoint is also Shaffer's own. His plays are not dictated from above; they are incubated, researched, and endlessly rewritten in collaboration with his actors. What places *Amadeus* above the rest is its discovery of a fable which at once gives scope to his (and his director, Peter Hall's) unrequited passion for Mozart.

History and gossip about the Salieri-Mozart relationship provide a ready-made theatrical framework, but that alone would not have earned the play the popular success it has. The likelier explanation is that, by accident or design, Shaffer has hit on a universal myth: a counter-Faust legend in which, instead of baring his soul to the devil, the hero bargains it to God — hard work and virtue in

exchange for his innermost desire — and is just as cruelly cheated in the end. This, I suspect, is closer to common experience than any bargain with Mephistopheles.

Peter Hall's West End version is recast and incorporates the textual changes of his Broadway production. Chief among the alterations are the scenes leading up to Mozart's death which — at the National — departed from history by showing Salieri to mastermind the macabre Requiem episode. The new version runs parallel with the facts instead of contradicting them. Salieri now destroys Mozart by poisoning his closest friend, encourages him to offend his megalomaniac patrons by writing *The Magic Flute*, and only then masquerades as the man in grey who haunts Mozart's dreams.

This revision involves the sacrifice of the most dramatic single incident in the story: the arrival of the sinister emissary who commissions Mozart's last work. Salieri also damps the fire of his own ambition by retelling the facts about the anonymous patron. However, the new scenes do keep attention firmly fixed on the two principals (instead of forcing the focus on Constantine) and enables their relationship to develop to the end, where Mozart greets his arch enemy as his dead father.

Frank Finlay's Salieri presents a starkly illuminating contrast to Paul Scofield's in the original show. Scofield was a natural aristocrat, robbed of music he would still have been an ornament to the Viennese Court. With Mr Finlay it is all he has got; he is still palpably the small town boy, ungainly and provincial, and anxious to his job by exclusively professional means. Bargains with God aside, the action shows him fighting for his life.

Richard O'Callaghan, playing a somewhat cleaned-up text, presents a less grotesque Mozart than Simon Callow's. His manner is that of a nimble, insect-like parasite, whose main fault in company is that his comments go on too long. When taken over by music, though, his whole face and physique are transformed; as though Oscar were changing into the Grand Philharmonic. The company are well up to the quality of their predecessors, with fine performances from Morag Hood and John Harding as Constantine and the Emperor Joseph.

Irving Wardle

Thirteenth Night

Warehouse

Howard Brenton's new play is probably the first digital Shakespeare, the first *Macbeth* with television jingles for a chorus and assassinations staged by a digital watch. Although there was a solemn reception for the first performance at the Warehouse, it may not be necessary to see it as a tragedy. Mr Brenton could be called, a serious satire, it is also distinctly comical.

After *The Romans in Britain* he has not exactly abandoned historical parallels and precedents for *Thirteenth Night*. Instead of casting the play in the mould of the past he has pushed it ahead in time, making it a sort of future fiction. We are not to see when Mr Brenton could be called, a promising playwright; his general stage mastery is increasingly obvious and there is a profuse display of it in the new play. He moves from brief scenes of highly accomplished naturalism, showing a group of Labour Party politicians menaced and attacked by thugs, to a poetic pastiche evoking Julius Caesar.

Michael Pennington appears in the centre of Mr Brenton's stark fantasia as a politician called Jack Beatty, and he holds it together with a magnanimity that is political, that evokes Robert Kennedy while he harangues a crowd. The words of that crucial speech are not quite inflammatory enough to do the dirty work that Mr Brenton suggests they do, which is to unleash a mob on the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square and to instigate the death of the American ambassador, but it is not their actual effect that is being measured, rather the effect on the mind of Beatty and the projected effect on the British people.

Beatty's discovery of his power combines with manipulation from his mistress and uprisings from a security chief to transform him into a mixture of Macbeth and Bonaparte, characters of proved literary respectability. Dispensing with qualms, he personally assassinates the Labour Prime Minister and takes part in an armed coup which raises him to absolute power: from being merely a promising puritanical socialist, he follows the path of Stalin to cruel implementation of his vision.

Ned Chaillet

Take Eight

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Taking eight actors who sing and dance is enough to give Anthony Bowles a title for his summer show; it is not enough to turn it into an entertainment. If he decorated, more of the musical numbers with the jockey flair he brought to "The Teddy Bears' Picnic", where his men were transformed into carefully menacing Teddy boys and his women turned out to be kung-fu fighters, the time might pass more pleasantly. The basic idea would not necessarily be improved.

It is only a revue of songs, a hit parade of some 28 tunes ranging from Mr Bowles' arrangement of Elizabethan music-singing to Mr Bowles' arrangement of songs by Terry James and Anthony Bowles. Between the Bowles there are contributions from George and Ira Gershwin, from Cockney music hall and Rodgers and Hart. There seems to be a theme, however.

The idea is that the music of the past is always reshaped to the mood of the present, and it certainly is by Mr Bowles. He gives music to words by W. S. Gilbert so that "Diddley Junction" is placed remarkably near "Tuxedo Junction". "I Feel Pretty" comes out of West Side Story into the punk poses of 1977 as Lesley Nicol adorns herself with chains and a dog collar.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts in London

Pauk/Malcolm

Wigmore Hall

If the pre-concert noise level and sartorial character of an audience are anything to go by — and they so often are at the Wigmore Hall — it looked on Saturday night as we were in for a particularly reverential evening. It was, after all, the first of two recitals in which György Pauk and George Malcolm are working their way through the complete Beethoven sonatas for violin and harpsichord: the second is on Wednesday.

Both Pauk and Malcolm are, thank goodness, musicians whose scholarly reverence is always amplified and warmed by

a respect and love for something deeper at the heart of Bach's music: its ability to be unpredictable, to surprise by joy.

So often in a fugue allegro Pauk would make the most ostentatiously predictable sequence leap with new life, reinforcing, as he did in the second movement of the fourth sonata, the music's natural climax by a springing anticipation or a darkening of tone; or, as in the opening of the sixth, by creating a springing momentum fused, whether in the strong-hewn, inventively-structured foundation he provided for the Adagio, or in his elegantly-participating to Mr Pauk's mischievously chattering Gigue.

Hilary Finch

Cohen Trio

Wigmore Hall

The piano trio is notoriously a difficult medium, and not just because, as is usually maintained, the blend between keyboard and strings is uneasy, just as significant is the fact that as a grouping the trio is at once too large and too small. Either one instrument usually the cello, sounds like an unwanted chaperon at a sonata for the other two, or else the violin and cello together seem an insignificant counterweight to the piano.

Among the few ensembles the Cohen Trio, who on Friday gave the first of two recitals including all four of Dvořák's works in this form. His success, they suggested, was bound up with his ability to bring out the defiant or domineering within a context of well behaved German seriousness, for the piano trio, as an unstable compromise, thrives on audacity.

Examples here included the fierce dissonance at one moment in the slow movement of the first trio, in the hallowed piano trio key of E-flat, or the other, the first movement of the third trio in F minor, pulled in so many different directions by so many big themes, or the rude interrup-

tions of folk spirit, due to take over in the last, the "Dumky", but already present in movements of both the works here.

Exactly the right style for this music, the few concise combinations of musically sophisticated with a completely naive feeling for musical expression. Perhaps they strayed into sentimentality in the Trio but elsewhere their enjoyment was communicated through natural phrasing and perfect accord. I just wish I had not known they are a mother-father-son team: the experience was rather like hearing a family conduct its intimate conversations.

Paul Griffiths

Books

A need for pride of place

The Smaller English House

By Lyndon F. Cave

(Robert Hall, £9.50)

Few people today chop up seventeenth century chests of drawers or smash eighteenth century dinner services to make pedestals for potted plants. Yet the houses that protected them still get demolished with hardly a thought. Westminster City Council have just finished off a row of pleasant eighteenth century houses in the next street to me. Larger houses have usually had some protection, but this did not halt the demolition of the splendid Adam houses right opposite the RIBA in Portland Place last year. The reason is not economics but ignorance.

As Lyndon Cave points out in his book, the few comprehensive books on small houses have been published in the last sixty years and these houses are the ones most at risk. Furniture and antiques have been preserved, restored and cared for largely because there are so many books on them. Fortunately, the number of recent books on small houses is on the increase. There is even a new magazine, *The Period House*. The visual classic was Edwin Smith's *English Cottages and Houses* (1952). Curiously not mentioned in Lyndon Cave's further reading, the best read Alec Clifton-Taylor's *The Pattern of English Building* (1963), followed by the scholarly *Victorian Architecture* by R. W. Brunskill in 1970.

Lyndon Taylor writes as an architect with much experience in the protection of old houses. It is a sturdy read and the quality of photography hardly matches the subject. The author is more interested in the history of the houses than in their design and it is an able digest of information. He traces the development from early times until around 1900. It is sad that he should stop there, as this was the great period when Batsford and Studio published the last batch of books on small houses, with the designs of Voysey, Michael Lyons, Newall and the drawings of Sydney R. Jones that inspired the design of the majority of small houses built before 1940. With another chapter he could have pointed out the link between the semi-detached houses of the thirties and their ancestors. Since so many of the people who destroy our older houses live in these, what a splendid way it would have been to convince them of their errors.

There are some gaps: nothing on colour, despite the fact that



The Temple of the Four Winds at Castle Howard from *Buildings of Britain: Yorkshire 1550-1750* by David Hey (Moorland, £8.95). Designed by Vanbrugh in 1724-26, with slight modifications by Hawksmoor, it was modelled on the Villa Rotonda at Vicenza, and intended as a belvedere from which to view Yorkshire.

most old cottages and houses were colour or white-washed. The last remnants of the tradition can still be seen in the far west of Ireland. There are some facts I would dispute. Horizontal sliding windows may have originated in Yorkshire, but they are common in many other counties, especially in the South East. Like Lyndon Cave, many authors have credited the elegance of small eighteenth century houses to the architectural pattern books published at the time. But if the authors had tried to design a cottage from the books, they would have found them of very little help. They simply give rules for proportions and plans for large houses, and palaces that the authors aspired to design. They were the eighteenth century architect's way of advertising.

Old cottages and houses were simply copies, with slight improvements, of the houses nearby, designed by eye and not by rote. The most common type of mortar joint in brickwork was not just "flush" but "flush and reddish": a flush joint with a groove ruled in the centre. It neatly framed the uneven handmade bricks, giving a slight

Television

The Taste of Death on my Tongue

BBC 2

H. C. Robbins Landon is one of the most exuberant and exhilarating musicologists alive, so the most important aspect of his film about the last decade of Mozart's life, which introduced a fortnight of special programmes, was not the original insight it offered into the composer's plans and death. It was the fact that it placed an exceptionally gifted communicator in the place where such people should always have a chance to be, on a television screen. Next year is the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth and we must hope the BBC has great plans for him then.

They will have to cherish him a bit more, though, and beef up what Sam Goldwyn would have called his showman. He does have star quality but he is also a scholar with plenty to say, and *The Taste of Death* on my Tongue handled neither aspect of his personality to complete satisfaction. It was not especially witty to have him emerge round a corner like the man in grey bringing Mozart the commission for the Requiem, nor to appear to have just dined at the same table as Mozart.

Haydn and Salomon, least of all to have him puff, while talking, up one of those enormous baroque staircases more suited to the Spanish Riding School than any man.

The chronology ranged back and forth over several time-scales in succession — 10 years, a few months, the last days — and was sometimes confusing. The pictures devised in J. Mervyn Williams's production varied from the unexceptional to the strikingly gaudy, from Christ on the cross to the obsessive (carrage wheels in the grass) and the frankly crummy (hands counting out coins to the freemasons, on a terrible borrowing and debt). The style occasionally suggested that of Colin Nears, with none of the intellectual shape or dramatic intensity that distinguished Nears's work. Those who consider *Amadeus* our theatrical equivalent of a Potemkin village — all dazzling scenery and no third dimension — would be delighted to find the "demented confession" of Salieri given short shrift in Landon's narrative, the most absorbing part of which, indeed, concerned the freemasons, on whose Austrian territory and in defence of whose love for Mozart Professor Landon became, truly for the first time in the film, his own gloriously expansive, generous self.

Michael Ratcliffe

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Finchley Children's Music Group

St John's

Granny Chang is, it seems, a sort of *Maiden Mother Goose*. Her *Dragon Songs*, a collection of sharp, very Chinese nursery rhymes, were discovered and recorded by her in Hong Kong (composer of *Sir Gawain* and *The Green Knight* and *The Pig Organ*) as a commission from the Finchley Children's Music Group. Under the composer's lively direction they gave their first performance on Friday.

Accompanied by piano duo and children percussionists, their carefully-researched Chinese rhythms, modes and instrumental timbres create a cleverly synthesized aura of English drawing-room chinoiserie. I particularly enjoyed "The Dead Cicada", a vignette framed by cunning evocations of a bamboo flute (recorder and flute), and Chinese (either plucked or strung). And the children's enthusiasm for music rang through their alert, bright-

toned singing, sharply accurate in pitch and rhythm, through a variety of testing part-writing, unison and solo settings.

They had fun, too, and so did we, with four of Nicholas Maw's tongue-twisting *Non-sense Rhymes*, their piano accompaniments beautifully touched in by Alexander Wells. His playing, gilded, too, Richard Rodney Bennett's *The Insect World*: the choir's fluent articulation of their four disarmingly simple settings was no less fine an achievement than their steady assurance in the more complex, more intricate settings, *Autumn Cicada*, their network of unaccompanied vocal harmonies offset by the fine harp playing of Julia Webb.

Ronald Corp, the group's Assistant Director, conducted these three works with compelling clarity. It was a pity that their director, John Andrews, through whose enterprise all these works have been introduced into the choir's wide-ranging repertoire, should have had the task of getting the concert going with Gordon Cross's drearily opaque setting of Ted Hughes's *Meet My Folks*.

Hilary Finch

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■ Stock markets
FT Index 548.0
FT Gilts 65.51
■ Sterling
\$1.8935
Index 92.5
■ Dollar
DM 109.8
DM 4.5725
■ Gold
\$414
■ Money
3 mth Euro \$ 181-181
6 mth Euro \$ 177-177
(Friday's close)

IN BRIEF

Lower UK inflation forecast

Tighter monetary conditions in the United States will slow down the United Kingdom economic recovery slightly in 1981 but there are good prospects for higher output and lower inflation from next year onwards, according to a forecast by the Liverpool Research Group.

The group sees no fall in United Kingdom interest rates this year and inflation averaging 11 per cent. However, it sees significantly lower interest rates next year and inflation down to 6½ per cent.

By contrast, broker James Capel predicts that the inflation rate could rise to 14 per cent by the end of 1982 unless the Government introduces an incomes policy.

Wood, Mackenzie sees a decline in United States interest rates and the fall in the oil price providing a powerful stimulus to the world economy in the second half of this year.

Gas sales condemned

The Government's direction to British Gas to sell its showrooms and its inshore oil installation at Wyth Farm, Dorset, was condemned by the National Association of Gas and Water Suppliers (NAGWS).

It also recorded full support for the union's 50,000 members in the gas industry who are to take industrial action in defence of British Gas and its retail operations.

Montedison divisions

Montedison, the Italian chemical giant which has been reorganizing into a series of operational companies under the parent holding company, has set up three fine chemical companies, Montedison, Aniside and Auside. Each has a capital of 1,500 million lire (£660,000), and together they will have an annual turnover of about 500,000 million lire (£220m) with a total workforce of 4,500.

Toyota deal with Iraq

Toyota Motor Sales, the Japanese car company, has won an order for 10,000 subcompact cars from Iraq for shipment between August and December. The company said the deal was made before Toyota suspended talks with Ford on Thursday over further production of vehicles in the United States.

Nuclear increase

Delegates at the meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Integration (Comecon) in Sofia agreed to double the alliance's capacity for producing nuclear energy, the East German ADN news agency reported. According to official statistics, the capacity of Comecon nuclear-powered reactors outside the Soviet Union is now 17,800 megawatts.

Controls extended

Export controls on some goods are being extended to all destinations from July 27 because of possible nuclear applications, the Department of Trade has announced. The goods include machines for filament-winding and tape-laying, magnetic materials, fibrous and filamentary materials and synthetic lubricating oils and greases.

Alaska lease sale

The United States Federal Bureau of Land Management has set December 16 as the date for the first oil and natural gas lease sale in the national petroleum reserve, Alaska, which 1.5 million acres will be offered.

Chrysler 'improving'

Chrysler's second-quarter earnings figures will prove that the company is returning to financial health, even if the company's problems are not solved, Mr. Wendell Larsen, a Chrysler vice-president said.

Spanish steel loss

Endesa, Spain's state-controlled integrated steel company, reported a record loss of 15,600 million pesetas (£86m) in 1980, after a loss of 5,700 million pesetas the previous year.

Bangladeshi banks

Bangladesh plans to restore private banks and extend the private sector in general, the Bangladesh deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Jashimuddin Ahmed, said in an interview published in a French business magazine.

Jaguar warns suppliers over quality

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar Cars has told many of its 170 component suppliers that they must improve the quality of their products or lose the business, probably to foreign competitors.

Mr John Egan, who took over as chief executive of Jaguar in April last year, said the standard of some of the components then being delivered was a scandal.



Mr Egan: shocked by poor standards in the industry

He blamed outside suppliers for 60 per cent of quality problems.

Under stringent new quality controls instituted by Mr Egan any supplier whose components have a failure rate of more than 1.5 per cent is being pursued for the full warranty cost of labour and materials.

Such conditions are among the toughest imposed by a British motor company and all prospective suppliers must accept them as a condition of winning Jaguar custom.

Mr Egan said he was shocked at the level of quality which some component companies were willing to accept. In some cases Jaguar had been rejecting more than 50 per cent of important items.

Several suppliers have set up task forces with Jaguar to bring about a radical improvement in their quality and have accepted that they should be financially accountable for faulty parts.

Mr Egan described poor quality as "the major British disease" and said he had made it his priority. He had identified 210 faults which made Jaguars suffer in comparison with Mercedes-Benz and BMW, the main competitors, and so far 143 had been tackled.

Samples of every batch of components are checked by inspectors on delivery, and if they are not up to standard they are sent back to the supplier. As a result of this strict

monitoring, rejection rates have fallen on some items from more than 50 to less than 1 per cent.

To improve quality within its plants, Jaguar has introduced the Japanese concept of quality circles. These are groups of shop stewards, supervisors, inspectors and production workers who meet regularly to solve problems.

Mitsui, Jaguar's Japanese distributor, has made several visits to the Coventry factory to discuss quality, particularly in relation to the very demanding Japanese market.

Mr Egan claimed that the teething troubles of the Castle Bromwich plant had been overcome and that the standard of paintwork had risen dramatically. Cars were no longer having to be repainted, either at the factory or by the dealer.

Mexico retaliates on French oil cut

Paris, July 5.—Mexico yesterday excluded all French companies from Mexican economic projects because of the refusal by France's Total oil company to pay more for its crude supplies.

Industrial circles here greeted the move with surprise and consternation. The Foreign Ministry played down the affair.

On Thursday, Total decided it would not pay Mexico's \$2 a barrel price increase, and suspended shipments for three months.

Sources said that Total—about a third of which is owned by the French government—was considering halving its shipments from Pemex, the Mexican national oil company, even before the price increase. The French company has bought 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico.

Mexican oil deliveries proved particularly valuable to France last year after the outbreak of the Iranian oil crisis.

French industry was worried about the future of projects under way in Mexico, valued at more than 5,000m French francs (£450m). They include the Mexico City underground railway, nuclear reactors, and Renault car factories.

These projects were mentioned by Senator Andres de Oreyza, Mexican minister of industrial development, in his speech announcing the anti-French measures—Agence France-Press.

Total is one of five foreign buyers who have suspended or cancelled oil purchases from Mexico because of the price increase and the wage surplus. (AP and Reuters wires.)

The suspensions total about 410,000 barrels a day and are costing Mexico about \$13.2m daily. Mexico gets about 80 per cent of its foreign revenue from oil.

Mexican offers to Japan and Canada to buy the resulting surplus have gone unheeded. Both were clamouring for more Mexican oil a few months ago.

The loss is fueling more rumours of a devaluation and may lead to a new, state-owned oil company, to reconsider a proposed increase in the price of its heavy grade crude from \$28 to \$30.

Exxon of the United States announced that it will stop buying Mexican oil. Exxon had a contract to buy up to 175,000 barrels a day. Shell Oil said it was considering a similar move.

Sweden, the Philippines and India also have suspended or reduced purchases of Mexican crude since June 1.

The suspensions have clipped Mexican oil exports by about one-third.

Although oil industry sources are reporting the price increase as a final, Pemex spokesman said a new price was still being negotiated with customers.

Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese international trade minister, said Japan was unable to import additional Mexican crude oil because its storage tanks are full.

CBI seeks better balance between farming and manufacturing

Call for more EEC aid to industry

By Bill Johnston

The European Community budget needs to be restructured and the Common Agricultural Policy reviewed to allow more spending than will benefit industry, the Confederation of British Industry believes.

These priorities are outlined in a paper *Objectives of the UK Presidency of the EEC*, which Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director general, has sent to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

The confederation wants expenditure restructured to reduce the cost to the CAP in a way that better benefits the British farmer and ensures a better balance between agriculture and industry in Community spending. The CBI wants resources freed in this way to go to the regional and social funds, which directly benefit industry.



Sir Terence: CBI lists priorities

It wants the regional fund expanded to deal more with the problems of urban areas where industry is in the decline.

The Social Fund's resources should be concentrated on training and retraining. The confederation recognizes the case

to Portugal's entry except over low-cost textiles. It urges the Government and the Community to secure promises from Spain to begin reducing tariffs. The CBI is concerned that Community rules might put British and European industries at a disadvantage when competing with non-EEC countries.

The confederation is particularly concerned about trading agreements with Japan. "We attach great importance to the creation of an effective Community position on trade with and investment from Japan," it said.

It is also concerned about the erection of subtle trading barriers within the EEC. "The presidency should encourage the Commission to investigate, and require member states to eliminate barriers to trade which amount to disguised national protectionism," it says.

Britain assumed the presidency of the EEC this month and will hold it until the end of the year.

Office salary rises lower in the South

By Our Commercial Editor

Office salaries in the South of England have risen less than those in Scotland and the North, although office staff overall have seen rises of between 15 per cent and nearly 19 per cent in the year ended last March.

Typist secretaries are now getting on average in the United Kingdom £4,177 a year, while senior executive secretaries earn £5,581.

Unemployment levels seem to have had no direct effect on the rates of pay and there are few signs that the introduction of new office technologies have reduced the number of office jobs available.

These are some of the conclusions of the latest office salaries analysis by the Institute of Administrative Management, which bases its conclusions on surveys of nearly 40,000 workers at more than 600 different offices across Britain.

Increases in office salaries during the review year kept pace with inflation up to September last year but as the recession hit the private sector many office workers fell by about 2 per cent below the all-employee national average earnings level.

Typists have done marginally less well for salary increases

than office workers in general, says the report, but senior and executive secretaries gained 5 per cent more.

Salary increases for office workers have been higher in the public sector, the report shows. Rises in the larger public organizations have mostly been between 16 and 24 per cent, the highest increases being 6 per cent or more above the top increases in the private sector.

Except for those in the highest supervisory grade, salary rates in central London have not increased as much as those in other parts of the country.

Greater London and the South East still pay the highest rates in the country but the Midlands has slipped in the salaries table while some office worker grades in Yorkshire and Humberside have been doing better.

Scottish typists' salaries are also holding up well against the rates paid in the Midlands and the North which the survey ascribes partly to the strength of the industry.

Office Salaries Analysis 1981: Institute of Administrative Management, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1BA, £65.

RUNGS ON THE PAY LADDER

(Present annual earnings—£)

	Typist	Senior typist/secretary	Senior secretary	Executive secretary
United Kingdom	3,585	4,177	4,751	5,491
Greater London	4,013	4,677	5,087	5,756
South East	3,751	4,372	4,906	5,681
East Anglia	3,867	4,286	4,750	—
South West	3,467	4,108	4,657	—
West Midlands	3,314	3,669	4,027	4,668
East Midlands	3,279	3,667	4,109	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,384	3,745	4,325	4,864
North West	3,753	4,083	4,277	5,344
Scotland	3,619	4,191	4,800	5,458

Oppenheim rules out tourism aid

By David Hewson

Tourism's importance to the British economy as an invisible export earner is close to that of North Sea oil, according to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State at the Department of Trade.

But Mrs Oppenheim, in an interview published in the latest edition of *British Travel News*, the British Tourist Authority magazine, ruled out any immediate government aid.

In particular, Mrs Oppenheim opposed the recent suggestion of Sir Henry Marking, the tourist authority's chairman, that there should be a preferential rate of value-added tax for Britain to encourage extra visitors.

"I don't think there is the slightest prospect of a special rate," she said. "You have got a lower rate of VAT in the tourism industry than in other European countries and our VAT is lower than the sales tax in many states in the United States."

Mrs Oppenheim also offered no hope of relief on the price of petrol.

"Tourists from Europe are paying about the same price for petrol in their own countries. As far as British motorists are concerned, travel from London to the West Country, the extra cost of the journey will be about £1.50. When that extra cost is spread across the whole family, it is very little indeed compared, for example, with the rail fare."

Mrs Oppenheim said that standards within the industry compared with anything in most parts of the world, and that the tourism industry was a high cost destination was unwarranted.

"The fact is that tourism must be accorded its full status as an industry of absolutely major importance. People in a country which has, in times historical, relied tremendously on manufacturing industry must now recognize that we are



Mrs Oppenheim: Tourism's earnings rival North Sea oil

moving into a different world, a world in which service industries are growing and tourism itself will become increasingly important as leisure time increases."

Ford hot on energy saving

By Rupert Morris

Ford Motor Company, maker of some of the biggest gas-guzzlers, is keenly interested in saving energy.

At its Dagenham plant, in Essex, Ford has built a £18m incinerator which will save more than £500,000 a year when it comes into service in 1983.

All the combustible rubbish in the plant produces about 300 tons of wood, paper, cardboard and shavings every week—will be burnt, instead of being taken to the nearest dump seven miles away. The heat generated will be used to produce steam, which will be piped into the plant to reinforce the central heating system.

When heated in the "starved air" primary combustion chamber to a temperature between 500 and 600 centigrade, the rubbish undergoes thermal decomposition, and gives off combustible gases. These gases are burned in a secondary chamber and the clean exhaust gases are drawn through a heat exchanger to produce the steam.

By using this system, at least 67 per cent of the calorific value of the rubbish is recovered in the form of steam.

Friends of the Earth will sue the company to stop the incinerator, which Mr Ken Bowden, general services manager at Dagenham, who said: "The enormous increase in energy prices over the past few years and the need to make the best use of the car's dwindling resources emphasize the need for facilities like this."

Over the past 12 months, Ford of Britain claims to have saved £1.4m with similar energy conservation schemes.

Advertisers seek new Equity deal

By Our Industrial Staff

The advertising industry wants to renegotiate its controversial agreement with Equity, the actors' union. The agreement has dramatically increased payments to performers in the form of repeat fees for acting done in commercials.

Mr David Wheeler, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, which negotiates the agreement on behalf of advertising agencies, said: "What we have seen is a situation where the cost of using actors has gone up while there is a squeeze on budgets. The result is that many agencies are casting commercials with a smaller cast and in that sense it is not in the best interests of actors and actresses themselves."

The agreement, introduced in February 1979, began a system of payment which increased the minimum repeat fees for performers the more commercials were screened and related minimum fees to studio payments.

Studio payments have risen sharply in the last two years, and the minimum repeat fee under the agreement inflated the minimum repeat fee due under the agreement.

The institute's council is likely to discuss a proposal in September which would mandate the organization to renegotiate the repeat fees section of the agreement. It has been looking at new methods of payments which would be related to the audience for each commercial. At present fees are made on a flat rate system for each advertisement regardless whether it is shown during a peak period.

Equity has indicated that it is willing to discuss a new repeat fees structure.

SAFRICAN STEEL RISE CRITICIZED

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, July 5

South Africa's steel producers are dissatisfied with that nation's decision to increase steel prices by 12 per cent.

The price increase also delivered a hard knock to the South African economy, already suffering from the effects of a plummeting gold price. It appears that the Government will have to take drastic steps soon to try to halt inflation, which is running at nearly 16 per cent.

During the campaign leading to the general election in April, the opposition Progressive Federal Party campaigned with the slogan that to vote now for the ruling Nationalists was to pay later.

The prediction appears to be coming true. Economists calculate that an average price of \$400 an ounce for gold over a full year will wipe out 4,000m Rand from the balance of payments and cut 1,500m Rand from tax revenue.

Mr Owen Horwood, the finance minister, who before the general election announced a wide range of pay increases for civil servants, teachers, nurses and policemen, is expected to take most of it back in his main budget on August 12.

Developing countries' mounting debt prompts calls for reform

Danger signs in international loans system

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 5

The international debts of developing nations have quadrupled to more than \$2,000m in the last decade and the present total is likely to treble this decade. Commercial bankers are confident that the debt mountain is manageable, and they stress that loan losses on international business have been far smaller than on domestic business.

This confidence reflects the rather astonishing fact that in the last 25 years there have been no more than 16 debt negotiations for just nine countries and total losses from international lending to governments have been no more than \$2,000m-\$4,000m.

But the situation could become critical, and there are too many warning signs for comfort. Just the other day the representatives of Zaire were once again at the International Monetary Fund agreeing to a stabilization programme and obtaining more than \$1,000m to keep their economy going. Peru and Turkey and

other nations with the misfortune to have continually to reschedule debts are going to be back for more cash soon.

The bankers are now aware that 22 developing countries are in arrears on fully \$5,500m of debt repayments. And the Polish situation is disturbing, especially when the quite fantastic growth of Poland's debt to the West is seen—from \$1,000m in 1971 to \$8,000m in 1975 to more than \$25,000m today with scant hope of swift reduction of this sum.

The debt questions facing international lenders are bound to become more serious and debt renegotiations more common. Part of the problem is that the present system of debt negotiations is a ridiculous one, says Dr Chandra Hardy, a senior executive at the World Bank, on leave at the Overseas Development Council to examine the problems of rescheduling.

In an initial report on this topical subject Dr Hardy leaves no doubt that the IMF,

together with the World Bank, ought to play a forceful leadership role in securing better debt management and debt rescheduling. These institutions have the power and influence to bring about greater international lending stability, and they are bound to win in the support of the commercial bank lenders. They can avert a crisis.

Dr Hardy notes that one problem for developing countries is that the banks themselves have sometimes used "imprudent judgment," as she politely calls it, by providing too much lending too quickly to developing nations. Zaire, for example, built up its external bank debt in the five years to the end of 1977 from \$800m to more than \$3,500m.

But the biggest difficulties for the developing countries probably rest with the official creditors. When nations are forced to renegotiate official credits, the Paris Club, as it is called, meets at the French Treasury. This group consists only of government officials

from lending nations, and it meets only after a debt repayment crisis has developed and after the debtor nation in trouble has already agreed stabilization programmes with the IMF. Dr Hardy notes that the Paris Club meets too late, and that the official creditors can take actions in advance to prevent debtor repayment difficulties.

Then all too often the repayment terms negotiated by the IMF and by banks and official creditors are frequently so harsh that they sap the economic strength of the debtor, so that inevitably a year or two later the debtor is once again in repayment trouble. A more logical system is needed where debtor nations are given a chance to free themselves from their debt repayment burdens.

More aid is of course one path. Dr Hardy believes there are other courses too, including the issuing of more grace periods for interest payments on debt and for more stretching out of debt maturities

Transparent Paper Limited

Extracts from Lord Kenyon's Statement

During the past year the Company has been affected no less seriously than other manufacturing companies in Britain by the current recession, and has suffered a reduction in Group earnings before tax from £1,018,038 to £146,121. A token dividend is, therefore, recommended.

The unmanageably large increase in the cost of natural gas had the inevitable effect of forcing the Company's energy intensive transparent paper making factory into losses which, during the second half of the year, were aggravated by the effect of a fall of more than 20% in the price of polypropylene on the market for transparent film.

Sales volume of manufactured film was nevertheless maintained, with exports continuing to record an increase. This, however, with the continuing high cost of money and an unexpectedly stronger £ sterling, was at the expense of margins with consequent damage to profit.

In converted products, which now account for 70% of sales, a good increase in turnover was achieved with volume growth in the sales of converted polypropylene, polyester and other specialised films and laminates.

Our Associated Company, Seaton Chemical Developments (Holdings) Limited, has continued to make a useful contribution and confirms last year's forecast that this diversification into the field of specialised chemicals would become increasingly important to Group profitability.

Principal Activities

The Company manufactures and converts transparent cellulose and plastic film. The products are used in particular as immediate wrappings by the confectionery, tobacco, biscuit, bakery and snack food trades, and for textiles and pharmaceuticals, together with many similar uses.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Index-linked stock: second time round

When the Government launched its first index-linked gilts issue back in March, I doubt that it intended to produce a second issue before late summer or early autumn. But the financial background has changed considerably since then and, in the circumstances, a second index-linked issue looks the obvious rabbit to pull out of the hat. A similarly-dated conventional fixed-interest issue would probably have needed a 14 per cent coupon and, say, a 14 per cent gross redemption yield to stand any chance at all of getting off the stocks at present and even then the authorities would probably have been running a greater risk of being left with stock than they will with the proposed tender (with no minimum price) for the index-linked issue.

That said, it is going to be interesting to see how pension fund managers approach the new issue. What does seem clear is that they are going to get the new stock on a yield rather closer to the 21 per cent or so that they have consistently said was more appropriate to their needs, and with the prospect now that a third issue could follow the second before the end of the year, there seems limited incentive to bid too aggressively.

It must, however, be right for most funds to make sure they now have some index-linked stock locked away given the increased uncertainty over the inflationary outlook over the next year or so. There may be suggestions around that the Government will prevent sterling falling much further and raise interest rates again if it feels this to be necessary to defend the gains made so far on the inflation front. It may also be that patience will soon be rewarded by a fall in United States interest rates and a recovery in conventional fixed-interest gilts. But the risk/reward ratio still favours some weighting in index-linked protection—at the right price.

How healthy are our engineering companies? After an unhelpful Budget, the business upturn has faltered; interest rate hopes have receded; a cash-call queue stretches into the autumn, arousing fears about industry's pressing need for money; and Department of Industry figures for the first quarter of the year indicated a worsening in liquidity. To offset these fears and disappointments, there are huge manpower cuts, the continuing prosperity of subsidiaries abroad, and the impact on margins implied by a pound now sliding against most key currencies. And wages, at least until the autumn round of bargaining, seem to be under control. The Government's failure to curb money supply, implied by its unconcern about uncollected tax, should in time be reflected in demand. Once out-patients, profits from companies with plenty of surplus capacity should rise fast.

But too much of this relates to the future. For the present, last year's pounding has meant a stream of financial casualties, among them Weir Group, Stone Platt, Mysen, Dupont and Chloride. But research into engineers' borrowing ratios by Savory Millin pinpoints precisely these companies as those which entered the recession with high borrowing ratios. They ranged from 126 per cent in the case of Weir Group to 76 per cent at Chloride. They were also exceptional. Engineers entered the recent recession with balance sheets much stronger than in 1974. Borrowing ratios have fallen because deferred tax provisions have been put to reserves. Engineers were quick to run down stocks, and seem to have improved management controls. The slide in the pound does not of itself imply a need for bigger stocks to finance; it simply improves margins. Once demand does improve, better productivity should in any case do wonders for cash flow. The brokers' research also shows that some companies actually reduced borrowing ratios usefully last year. Among them were API, Amalgamated Power, Bestobell, Expanded Ind, Hall Engineering, Laird Group and Senn Engineering. This was not a bad outcome for the severest recession since 1945.

Retailers

Tougher times ahead

With real disposable incomes continuing to rise until recently and many consumers spared much impact from the recession, the retailing sectors, and food retailers in particular, have escaped the savage drop in profitability experienced by manufacturing industries. Food retailers, with notable exceptions such as Tesco, have generally maintained or increased profits during the

latest accounting periods, while the stores—more vulnerable to fluctuations in discretionary spending—have still fared well compared with industrial sectors although profits—again with exceptions such as Marks & Spencer—have generally slipped.

This pattern has been reflected on the stock market where over the past year food retailers have outperformed the market by 38 per cent. Stores have underperformed by 2 per cent, remembering, of course, the market itself has risen by nearly one-fifth. There are signs, though, that the climate may be worsening for retailers. Recent prognostications from Mothercare and British Home Stores have suggested as much and with real disposable incomes now beginning to fall the outlook for consumer spending looks considerably worse than a year ago. Indeed one of the few grounds for optimism on this score is that the savings ratio will fall.

But with demand in many areas likely to be static or falling, price inflation much lower than a year ago, but public sector costs such as rates and energy continuing their inexorable rise, it is not hard to picture retailers encountering much tougher conditions in 1981 than 1980.

In such a climate, food retailers are likely to retain many of their defensive attractions. Although the rise in the volume of national food sales in each of the three years to the end of 1980 is likely to have come to an end, total volumes are unlikely to change much as the successful companies such as Sainsbury, which has been steadily increasing market share and has little exposure to non-foods, should continue to show the best profit performance. Indeed, Sainsbury last week reported a good start to its year with volume showing an increase over the comparable period a year ago.

The stores have, of course, already had a more difficult ride than the food retailers and are also likely to suffer more as the squeeze on the consumer tightens. Stocks are lower than a year ago and internal economies such as labour reductions arguably leave them better placed, but the trend in profits may well be flat and again the quality stocks such as Marks & Spencer look most likely to buck this trend.

Gold shares

Set for a recovery

Gold shares look set for a recovery. After reaching the year's "low" of 263 a week ago, the FT gold mines index put on another 17 points on Friday. Gold fell for most of the week, but its weakness was offset by the realization that gold share yields were climbing back towards 20 per cent. Prices also firmed in the face of the imminent South African quarterly, while the legal consumption and listing of the Driefontein "supermine" was a reminder of the industry's essential strength.

A sustained recovery must, of course, be based on the gold price and not on technical changes in the market. The price steadied on Friday, but that probably owed much to a holiday in America. Despite the abounding bearish sentiment—a sign that the trend is about to reverse, if one adheres to the school of contrary thinking—it seems unlikely that gold will fall far or for long below \$400 an ounce. At \$400, gold mine yields are attractive.

Plainly, a low gold price can depress dividends and so yields. Since the average price during the last quarter was probably below expectations, and was distorted by the recent sharp fall, the June payouts could be less than anticipated. As usual, the marginal mines will suffer most.

But if the gold price bounces back quickly, future dividends will give good yields on shares bought now. The argument is illustrated by what happens to Vaal Reefs, the core of any South African gold share portfolio, at different gold prices. Taking the next two dividends on an average price of \$400 an ounce, the net yield is 12.1 per cent. At \$500, however, the net yield is 15.2 per cent.

The same argument applies a fortiori to marginal mines. But the danger here is that costs are also rising. The June increase in white and black miners' wages will be particularly noticeable in the next couple of quarters as electricity and capital costs grow remorselessly. The combination of low gold and high costs has forced Loraine back onto state assistance and others such as Durban Deep and East Rand Proprietary are struggling. The marginals are still a gamble on a big and permanent gold price recovery.

But some of the major, quality mines, by contrast, now combine good gearing with reliable dividends.

The summer clearance sales, now well under stride, are offering the shopper discounts of up to a third—or even a half-off, especially in goods like menswear and women's fashion-wear where trade has been languishing. Electrical goods, still trading poorly, are another area for bargain hunters.

This is good for the consumer. It is a different story for the retailer. What to the shopper is a bargain is often, for the retailer, just a manifestation of the problems he has experienced in the previous six months. Sales lines are offering give-away prices.

The pressures on retailers are building up. For some survival is at stake. These critical pressures are bearing down on the retailers. First, costs are rising, particularly because of local authority rate increases. Second, profit margins are being squeezed as mark-ups intended to keep pace with rising costs fail to stick.

Finally, although most retailers have learned bitter lessons about the need to keep stock levels to a minimum, another related problem has emerged: choosing the right stock. With many items even price-conscious customers are buying quality with an eye to longevity of use—an unpleasant surprise for those retailers who judged that in a recession shoppers would inevitably go for economy lines.

Faced with these pressures at this pivotal point in the retail year, store groups are asking themselves two questions. One is: how to make the July sales last year's impact in the week of almost continuous high street promotions, over the past year. The July clearances are crucial in enabling stocks to smooth out their stock flows but some department stores are reporting that the traditional first-day rush of bargain hunters is simply not there.

In some areas, Saturdays, usually heavy trading days during the sales, look no more busy than they would be on a normal weekend.

The second question is: how far trade will hold up during the rest of the year? Predictably, nobody has a conclusive answer. They are simply keeping their fingers crossed and hoping problems do not get any worse. Cost pressures have grown in the last few months. They include the increasing price of motor fuel, a big factor in



Bargain buys in London's Victoria: record discounts in spite of cost pressures.

The mid-year round of high street sales is in full swing. Derek Harris reports Little summer cheer for the shopkeepers

overall distribution costs: the Chancellor's diesel fuel oil concession will ease that a little. But it is the increases in local authority rates, some in single figures but others rising 30 per cent or more, which have brought spare capacity into the retail industry's trade body. The consortium is putting together a case to present to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, asking for his help.

Scotland and many parts of London and the Midlands seem to be worst hit, says the consortium. In two years rates as high as 21 per cent of retailers' profits have gone from 11 per cent to not far short of 20 per cent. In Scotland the comparable figures are 23 per cent and an extraordinary 80 per cent in some areas.

Mr Alastair Robertson, managing director of the Edinburgh store of the John Lewis Partnership (a group which is trading relatively buoyantly this summer) says that rates are his worst problem. "The local authorities will kill off a lot of businesses if they do not get it right."

It is the same at Rackhams in Birmingham, a House of Fraser store. It adds the grim warning that further increases will not be sustainable and will lead to cuts in staff.

The Retail Consortium says that the volume of trading is up just over 2 per cent on last year but cost pressures have almost certainly cancelled out any benefits. Retailers may still be as badly off in profitability terms as in the second half of last year when profits were down 21 per cent.

Mr Robert Lyons, chairman of United Draperies Stores' department stores division which includes the Allsanders and Arding & Hobbs outlets as well as regional stores, says: "If there is a pattern as we go into the July sales it is that margins are under a lot of pressure."

It is UDS which plans to

close Whiteley's store in Baywater, west London, in the autumn, partly because—like other West End stores it has suffered from the drop in foreign tourist trade and partly because of the counter attraction for shoppers of suburban shopping centres like Brent Cross, Croydon and Romford.

Mr Lyons says his stores are taking more money than last year "but less than we would like". Mr Robert Colquhoun, northern sales director of the House of Fraser group covering 35 stores in Scotland, says that with a lot of pressure on margins overheads are continually having to be pared.

"Stock levels must be carefully controlled and we cannot afford to sit with high stocks paying interest rates of up to 18 per cent just to have things hanging on the rail. Buying programmes are also stringently controlled." For them, local authority rate demands have increased 38 per cent, he says. The picture is not one of

total gloom. One factor is now easing which could help retailers keep trade flowing. There has in the past two months been a tendency among some manufacturing suppliers to either cut prices or hold them steady.

There has been, for example, virtually no inflation in footwear trade prices for months. Selfridges in Oxford Street, one of the big department stores, says this has helped them maintain keen pricing.

While personal savings levels remain high, retailers are surprised at the amount of money customers are spending. The retail sales index has stayed above the comparable level of last year as far as the end of May.

The John Lewis Partnership returns for the 20 weeks to June 20 show department store sales by value to be 10.1 per cent ahead of the same period last year, a rise above the rate of inflation in the sector. In the week ended June 20 the sales at the group's 19 stores were 13.3 per cent up on last year.

This has led the Retail Consortium, fingers crossed, to hope for trading volume to stay up until the year end. It could be too sanguine a view and is certainly not shared by some individual retailers.

A fall of at least 2 or 3 per cent in retail sales volume, in the coming months, is the forecast by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbrokers. They believe some retailers may have been lulled by a consensus view—hope is a better description—of the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, as the brokers have pointed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, as the brokers have pointed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Can law silence the concert parties?

By our financial staff

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the South African businessman, said Mr Ghafar Babu, the Malaysian politician, had done much to change the face of British company law.

Tomorrow a House of Commons committee debates draft legislation designed to prevent "takeovers" of their shareholding activities in United Kingdom companies.

Mr Oppenheimer, built a sizeable stake in Consolidated Goldfields through three companies in which he had an interest. The result was a Department of Trade investigation whose conclusions stopped just short of alleging a "concert party".

Mr Babu disclosed his stake in tyre giant Dunlop following a Department of Trade investigation into the shareholding of Dunlop, which had been ruled out by the identity of a few Eastern holders of nearly a third of the group's shares. Dunlop called in its own inquiries drew a blank.

Included in the 43 clauses not related to shareholders in the Companies Bill 1980, measures drawn up by the Department of Trade between March and May which should give companies more protection against those who want to build up a stake in a company while wishing to remain in the shadows or totally anonymous.

The Royal Assent should be given to the Bill in November and the clauses are likely to become law early next year. Concert party legislation covers those buyers, who by agreement and mutual reliance, buy shares separately to be used as one total holding at some later date. At one point proposals to include concert parties in the Bill were ruled out by the Department because they argued it would be difficult to phrase legislation water-tight enough for successful prosecution. But the City and some politicians argued that regulatory action was needed.

The new proposals hinge on the existing law which states

that a shareholder must declare his holding when it reaches 5 per cent of the issued voting capital of a company.

No matter how many people buy shares in a particular company, providing they have agreed to act together, (which the clauses define as mutual reliance) they must make a declaration when their aggregate holding tops 5 per cent. They must then detail the beneficial owners and the number of shares held by each person to the agreement, in writing. Any change in the agreement must also be notified to the company in writing.

The declaration must be made up to five days after the acquisition of the shares which triggers the percentage holding above 5 per cent, and must be signed by those acting together.

Exceptions to this are made for a recognized bank or deposit taker, the Trustee Savings Bank, the National Giro Bank and members of the Stock Exchange. Any of these could hold an aggregate in excess of 5 per cent of a company but without any mutual reliance between the individual beneficial owners.

Exceptions are also made for investment advisers, providing they merely recommend shares without an agreement which might involve holding the shares for a pre-determined time.

What the Act does not cover is the case where two or more people decide to act together and then procure a third to buy shares without informing him of any agreement. This was something the City felt should be covered but it seems that the department has not been persuaded that this represents an important part of the shareholding picture. The department admits that this could be a

loophole but feels that if it becomes a regular practice then it is prepared to look again at the legislation.

Those who transgress the rules are certainly going to get more than the stern ticking-off from the authorities which they could have expected up until now.

Groups acting together which fall to notify their stake are liable to an unlimited fine and/or two years imprisonment. Shares of close relatives like a spouse, infant child or step child could automatically be counted as one.

Those companies suspecting that large blocks of shares are being built up without any disclosure of identity—using nominee names—can now petition the courts to freeze those shares, depriving them of votes, dividends and the power to transfer.

Companies would have the same power as the Secretary of State and even when a mystery owner declares himself, the freeze on the shares could only be lifted if it could be shown that there had been no unfair advantage by staying unidentified, or for the sale of the shares.

But companies conducting their own investigation into share ownership will be able to ask past and present owners going back three years.

They will not be able to question those who might be able to give them information, for example stockbrokers. It was felt by the Stock Exchange that a determined mystery shareholder would merely use a broker based outside the United Kingdom.

The clauses also allow minority holders with a minimum of 10 per cent of the voting capital to request that a company should start an investigation into share ownership providing they can show sufficient grounds.

OCEAN WILSONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

SALIENT POINTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The accounting date of the Company has been changed to 31st December, and the accounts now presented cover the eleven month period ended on that date. Comparative figures are for the year ended 31st January 1980.

The results for the eleven months to 31st December 1980 show a profit before taxation of £2,217,000 (£2,958,000) and after tax of £1,236,000 (£1,482,000). The reduction in after tax profits is mainly due to increased depreciation charges of £2,547,000 with an appreciation over book value of £4,143,000. Group net assets at book value but including the surplus on quoted investments, amount to 64,570 per share of which 38,135 is situated in Brazil and 26,440 in the United Kingdom.

Current cost accounts prepared for the first time show a profit after tax of £1,674,000, the reduction from historical cost profits being mainly accounted for by the increase in depreciation charges on assets on this basis, and including the surplus on the quoted investment portfolio amount to £24,298,000 of which £17,300,000 is situated in Brazil.

The Brazilian subsidiaries have again produced satisfactory results, which have exceeded the rate of depreciation of the cruzeiro in terms of sterling. Measures taken by the Brazilian Government during 1980 and early 1981, indicate a reduced rate of growth in the national economy. However, the export target of US dollars 26 billion should be capable of attainment and this should give rise to considerable port movements from which the Group would benefit.

Our Group, which has been established in Brazil for nearly 150 years, has a first class organisation and reputation and is in a position to advise those who are interested in joint ventures in Brazil, with a view to our participating with them in such ventures. Any company wishing to take advantage of this service should contact either Mr Feldman at Regina House, 5 Queen Street, London EC4M 1SP or Dr. Stallons, Avenida Rio Branco 25, Caixa Postal No. 751-22-00, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro-RJ, Brazil.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	11 months 31.12.1980	Year 31.1.1980
£000	£000	£000
Group Turnover	38,185	25,467
Group profit before taxation	3,217	2,958
Taxation	1,981	1,476
Group profit after taxation	1,236	1,482
Dividends		
Interim paid	198	132
Final—proposed	490	463
Amount retained	548	887
Earnings per share based on the profit after taxation	4.67p	5.59p
Exchange rate Brazilian cruzeiro to £1	156.45p	99.26p
£000	£000	
Group Net Assets		
United Kingdom—book value	3,871	2,811
Surplus of market value of quoted investments over book value	3,127	2,103
Brazilian interests—book value	10,993	4,914
	17,091	9,829

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 12.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th July, 1981 at Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

Philip Robinson

Business Diary profile: John Hignett and the Takeover Panel

John Hignett is about to hang up his boxing gloves in the City for the first time in almost 30 years. After fighting through Harrow and gaining a boxing blue at Cambridge, he is now to ensure that corporate raiders observe the Takeover Panel's version of the Queensberry Rules.

In three months, the man who has been with merchant bank Lazard Brothers since 1963 and headed its corporate finance department for five months, takes over as the panel's director-general, referee of the bid battle in the City. Hignett is a dark horse. Ironically, his late father Reginald a sculptor with several Royal Academy exhibitions to his credit, favoured the horse as a subject and mostly in dark materials. Colleagues say it would only be a fool who interprets the apparent easy going manner of Hignett, 47, as a soft touch. The velvet voice, charm and courtesy seem almost infinite, and rarely is he seen to anger. But those in other City merchant banks say he doesn't suffer fools gladly, that they never underestimate anyone he advises and that his reputation—albeit, so far confined to the banking circles—is tough, but fair.

Hignett grasps such observations with a shrug and seems not to mind suggestions he was a last-minute choice because, as

is usual in the next public image the City likes to foster, his appointment was made after the announcement of predecessor's departure of predecessor Graham Walsh, who is returning to Morgan Grenfell as head of corporate finance.

"It doesn't bother me, and I haven't been head of corporate finance for long," he says. In fact Hignett was given four

days to decide whether to take the job.

"I was totally surprised," he says. "It never occurred to me. I have been head of corporate finance for Lazard Brothers, but the Bank of England asked me for a number of names and I was picked."

Although admitting that he finds the prospect of being one of the City's top policemen somewhat daunting, Hignett decided at 18 that he wanted a job of high responsibility in commerce. Even his training as a chartered accountant he regards as merely useful for what he hoped would one day be the top slot. But with no family background in the City, and as an only child, it was his family friends who influenced his career path. After qualifying as an accountant, he went to Lord Kindersley at Lazard for advice. He was told the bank would take him on if he did two years with accountants Deloitte & Co. then returned to Lazard in 1963 and has been there ever since.

Working his way up, Hignett was manager of the issues department in 1971 and the following year became a director. Last year, he was appointed head of the corporate finance department.

But while quietly mentioning that he has always worked on the side which produces half

the turnover, a gleam comes into his eye when talking about his non-executive directorship of a small public but unquoted company, DER Printing Machines.

He and other Lazard colleagues invested a total of £40,000 eight years ago in the high technology concern which prints circuits onto pieces of silicon to produce a "chip". Last year, DER made a pre-tax profit of £320,000 on a turnover of £2m.

Hignett and his family control, about 10 per cent and a mere mention of the company brings out its glossy brochure for investors. DER made a pre-tax profit of £320,000 on a turnover of £2m.

Surrounding his fifth floor City office are mementoes of his travels—framed pictures of his safari to Kenya and examples of his father's work.

But that, he says, is the extent of personal investments, much more of his time is taken up with advising the multi-million pound companies like Royal Insurance, British Petroleum and BOC International and he has been involved in



Shy Hignett turns referee: John Hignett, incoming director-general of the City's Takeover Panel.

New York starts futures contracts in Bank Certificates of deposit

New York—The struggling New York Futures exchange (NYFE) plans this Thursday to launch the first-ever futures contracts in Bank Certificates of deposit.

Permission to trade in this new contract was granted only last week by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, the Washington regulatory agency which oversees the American markets. The commission also has before it requests from the two big Chicago exchanges, the Board of Trade and the Mercantile, both of which also want to offer CD contracts. No data has been set for final consideration of these applications, though approval is expected in the next few weeks.

For the moment however, New York has an edge on its rivals, as for the first time it has a commodity to trade which is not already well established in Chicago. The speed with which the market is being opened reflects its desire to turn this lead to permanent advantage.

A certificate of deposit represents a sum of \$100,000 (£3,000) or more left on deposit with a major bank for a fixed number of days, at a specified interest rate. Its face value will fluctuate during its

Commodities

life as interest rates in the market diverge, from the rate on the deposit, and this creates the need for a hedging mechanism.

Currently, the only viable short-term hedging in financial instruments is in United States government Treasury bills in Chicago. But the price of Treasury bills can fluctuate as a result of government operations, foreign investment flows and other "non-market" forces. CD's, on the other hand, reflect more closely the "pure" interest rate in the private sector, and are consequently much more volatile.

The contract to be traded in New York will be for CD's with a face value of \$1m, and a maturity of 90 days. But not all certificates will be traded—only those issued by America's ten major banks. These are Morgan Guaranty, Bank of America, Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust, Continental Illinois, First National Bank of Chicago, and Security Pacific.

Confining the CD's traded to those issued by these banks is

important to NYFE, because all are uniformly popular and interchangeable. They can, therefore, be traded anonymously without the need to identify or worry about the issuing bank.

This selectivity is necessary. If all certificates, including those issued by smaller, less well-known banks, were to be traded then the operation would have been much more complicated and potentially unworkable. The exchange has to be able to price and trade separately to reflect their different popularities.

New York Futures Exchange officials have high hopes for the new contract and for what it might do to revive their moribund market.

NYFE, an offshoot of the New York Stock Exchange, was opened ten months ago in an effort to wrest the initiative in financial and currency futures back from Chicago. But it has conspicuously failed to make an impact and there are now widespread doubts about its ability to survive, though to close it would mean the loss of almost \$20m spent in establishing it and equipping it with the latest computer technology.

As if to stress the stakes, the price of a seat on the exchange rose from \$11,000 to \$18,500 in the weeks before the CD announcement.

In some ways, though, this simply serves to emphasise the gulf between it and the Chicago Board of Trade. Seats there are currently changing hands for \$242,000.

In spite of their obvious dominance, Chicago officials were outraged that New York should have been given first stab at this market, and interpreted it as a further sign of the Washington establishment's bias against them. Lending force to their arguments was the fact that both had submitted their applications long before NYFE was even opened.

Their move was a project resuscitated by its president, Mr Brian Davidson, the chairman, said in a letter that important developments had taken place in the past two weeks which were complex and liable to change. "As a result, it is at present uncertain whether your company will continue as an independent company managed by its president or whether it could become a subsidiary of another group."

Last month, Apollo International Mineral, an Australian company, bought 35.7 per cent of Parings and offered 85p a share for the group. The offer values Parings at £9m and comfortably exceeds Hampton Gold Mining Area's 62p-a-share cash bid. Parings has dismissed the Hampton offer as far too low, but Hampton, with the shares already owned and acceptances now controls 26.8 per cent of Parings's equity.

Mr Davidson says he expects his board is still holding discussions with Hampton and Apollo, although neither have changed their respective offers. He said that the discussions could significantly alter the present situation but the directors may not have time to write again before the close of Apollo's offer on July 17, 1981. He suggests that shareholders, although they are not yet asked to vote, should be aware of the material changes.

Parings tells holders to sit tight

By Rosemary Unsworth

Parings Mining and Exploration, the group which is subject to two takeover offers, has written to shareholders asking them to wait further recommendations from the directors.

Mr Brian Davidson, the chairman, said in a letter that important developments had taken place in the past two weeks which were complex and liable to change. "As a result, it is at present uncertain whether your company will continue as an independent company managed by its president or whether it could become a subsidiary of another group."

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Rates fall from June peak as demand for tonnage declines

Freight

Queues of vessels waiting to load coal are again building up at United States East Coast ports. After a busy start to the summer, demand for tonnage over the past few weeks has slackened and this trend continued last week.

Around 100 ships are reported to be waiting at Hampton Roads, with delays up to 75 days expected. Consequently, rates are weakening and have slipped from the \$25 a-tonne "high" of June, with charterers presently quoting \$21.50 on 55,000-tonners to Japan, whereas owners are demanding \$23. Demurrage is being charged at between \$13,000 and \$15,000 a day.

In dry cargo trading, only a moderate amount of business was concluded and new transactions were slow to emerge despite a reasonable volume of new inquiries circulating.

Mid-week hopes that transatlantic grain rates were firming up—based on the booking of a 55,000-tonner from the United States Gulf to the United Kingdom at \$14.25—were dashed later when \$11 per cwt for 72,000 tonnes from the United States Gulf to Holland.

This is the lowest level recorded since 1979 and is attributed to the current lack of demand as well as surplus

booked last week with the storage commitment included. These involved a 350,000-tonner taken by Exxon for up to 50 days' storage in the Caribbean at \$11,000 a day in direct continuation of an existing time-charter. The same company also booked a 340,000-tonner from the Arabian Gulf to the UK/Continental with an option for up to 90 days' storage at \$12,500 a day built in. The rate for the voyage was World Scale 24 (basis 9 knots).

With an absence of charterers in the markets, the volume of business concluded has been at a low level and, with owners finding it difficult to secure employment for their ships, rates have again inevitably weakened. The latest fixture of a Westbound VLCC was done at World Scale 25.5 (based on the January World Scale rate), while the East, the going level was World Scale 23, based on the new July rate.

Few transactions and a build-up of tonnage resulted in a quiet time for the West African loading area over the past seven days while in contrast, Indonesian charterers' bookings to Japan and the US West Coast experienced a more active period. Neither the Mediterranean nor the Caribbean changed little from their recent patterns.

For instance, at least three ULCCs and one VLCC were

available tonnage in the Atlantic for this particular category of ship.

For those in the tanker market trying to make forecasts of future trading patterns, the conflicting opinions over the likely course for the world oil market (and, in particular, the price of oil) between Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, and Mr Rene Ortiz, Opec's Secretary-General, is serving only as a source of confusion.

While Shaikh Yamani sees the glut extending "well into 1982", the Opec view is that it should ease by the beginning of September, followed by a gradual pick-up in demand. This increase in demand is put down to a higher seasonal need, the rebuilding of stocks and an upturn in economic growth in the industrial nations.

Among brokers and charterers there is a fair degree of scepticism over the Opec view as September is seen as being too soon for a major turnaround in the market. There also remains substantial volumes of oil stored in tankers around the world and the fact that vessels are still being fixed for such purposes.

David Robinson

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crds	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £250,000 and over 9%
£50,000-£250,000 8.5%
£20,000-£50,000 8%

Briefly

Second City Properties: Samuel Montagu says that in response to rights issues, the company has received in respect of 3.25 million new shares, approx 86.7 per cent of issue.

Merger cleared: Proposed acquisition by Cargill Inc of certain assets of Bowater Corporation is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Vectis Stone Group: Offer for the issue of shares of Vectis Stone Group has been accepted as 1,070 million Vectis shares (47.47 per cent). This offer is now closed.

British & Commonwealth Shipping gloomy

Shipping's chairman, Sir Nicholas Caxton, says in his annual statement that it is always difficult at the half-way stage to give any reasonable prediction of the eventual outcome for the full year. Conditions continue to be difficult and there is considerable unrest among certain sectors of society—none of which will help in the least those who endeavour to continue in business by the simple means of earning a profit without which nothing can be done.

I think it clear that we may expect to see a reduced contribution from our associated companies and I would have some reservations about the contribution from shipping. However, leaving aside all the other many imperfections, he hoped to see some improvement on the results for the year under review.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
Ad & Wilson 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Albion 6% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Anglo Saxon 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Barclays 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
BCCI 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Consolidated Crds 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
C. Hoare & Co 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Lloyds Bank 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Midland Bank 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Nat Westminster 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
TSB 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0
Williams and Glyn's 7% Deb	63.5	6.0	4.0

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business Week.

Commercial & Industrial
Wellco Holdings
Miscellaneous
Great Northern Telegraph

Some are still optimistic

The persistence of high short-term United States interest rates is making it difficult for underwriters to place Eurobonds, but many market participants are still optimistic, writes Alan Dow Jones.

Obviously there will be no rush of investors into the Eurobond market until short-term rates fall well below Eurobond yields. As one-month dollar deposits pay about 19 per cent, there is little incentive for investors to buy notes and bonds at present yields of between 15.25 per cent and 16.25 per cent.

Nevertheless, bankers say these yields look high in comparison to what is available in other currencies. More important is the fact that the return after subtracting inflation is at historic "high" levels. For Eurobonds, market specialists contend.

Indeed, recent history shows that high real returns are usually associated with sustained appreciation of the currency.

Indeed, Swiss money managers are probably more aware of the link between real yields and currency appreciation than others because this is what contributed greatly to the Swiss franc's huge appreciation over the last decade.

In any case, Swiss money managers are the main buyers of Eurobonds these days, partly because the outlook in their own country is not all that rosy. Over the three months ended May, Swiss retail prices were rising at a 5.3 per cent annual rate, which does not make the real yield on a 7.33 per cent coupon bond seem very high. In comparison, United States retail prices were rising at an 8.8 per cent rate in the same period which makes the return on a 15 per cent Eurobond look enormous.

Only two straight Eurobond

Euromarkets

issues were scheduled for offering last week and neither seemed to generate much enthusiasm. A syndicate led by Morgan Stanley International floated at \$50m, three-year Toronto Dominion Bank issue at par, bearing 15 per cent. However, in after-market trading, the issue fell to 98.5 offered, 10 yield 15.66 per cent.

This made the terms of a \$20m, three-year note issue of the Australian Industry Development Bank appear less than generous. Managed by Citicorp International Bank and Hambros Bank, the Australian government agency's issue was priced at 99.5 bearing, 14.875 per cent, to yield 15.09 per cent.

A Bellweather \$500m, five-year note issue of the World Bank raised a market fever. On Friday of 96.25 offered, to yield 15.51 per cent. The issue was offered late last month at 98.5, bearing 14.375 per cent, to yield 14.82 per cent. Ford Motor Credit Co's \$150m, four-year note issue, bearing 16 per cent, was quoted on Friday at 98.25 offered, to yield 16.63 per cent.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL W.1

An Executive Secretary is required for the Managing Director of International Language School. Applicants must have had at least five years experience at Director level. Accurate typing and shorthand essential. Preferred age 25+. Hours 9am to 5.30pm. Salary £5,000 neg. 4 weeks holiday. Immediate start.

Please telephone Linda Smith 01-637 0330

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PA TO MARKETING DIRECTOR

£7,000 neg.

This is much more than a secretarial position as you will be involved in the day to day running of the company. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the company. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the company. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the company.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

AUDIO SECRETARY

Aged between 24-35 required for partners of young Mayfair firm of surveyors and estate agents. Salary approx £5,000 p.a. depending on age and experience. 4 weeks holiday p.a.

Contact Mr S. Rayleigh Tel: 01-499 8711.

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RECEPTIONIST, W.I

C. £5,000 P.A.

Well groomed articulate candidate aged 21+ to operate small automatic a/b, deal with visitors, organisation of meetings, handling back up typing and shorthand.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL LTD.

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AMERICAN CO

£5,000 neg.

Delightful young executive seeks suitable position. Must have previous experience in a similar position. Must be able to type and shorthand. Must be able to type and shorthand. Must be able to type and shorthand.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SECRETARY/PA

Secretary/PA required by West End Public Relations Company to work with two executives responsible for consumer and women interest accounts. Interesting and varied position with responsibility. Short term minimum typing speed of 35 wpm required. Salary £5,000 per annum. Telephone 01-499 8433 for an appointment.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SECRETARY MARKETING CHELSEA

Very patient Secretary required to work for a successful marketing company in Chelsea, with wine, travel and general marketing experience. Must be able to type and shorthand. Must be able to type and shorthand. Must be able to type and shorthand.

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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

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Busy Administration Manager of small, active and very successful U.K. sales office of international company. Good job, with expanding, young, international company. Training given on a word/data processor. Excellent salary—£25,000, negotiable. Avoid all the hassle and expense of Tube and buses—work locally. Ring Angela or Nerys on 01-235 1041.

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INTERESTING SEC/PA...

A position calling for considerable intelligence, energy and initiative has occurred in an established Public Company. It offers the opportunity to undertake a variety of interesting and challenging projects. This demanding and satisfying position will particularly appeal to an energetic person, aged 25-35, with excellent secretarial skills and wishing to take on a fully-involving role in a Director's office. The Company offers a salary to £25,000 (with review in 6 months) + interest free staff loan + non-contributory Pension. Ring Barry Caplan on 01-235 7285 until 6.00 p.m. (reverse charges welcome).

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For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

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MOTHERS HELP IN MEDITERRANEAN

For a Middle East client with a charming family of three children. We seek a mother to help with the children, who will also be responsible for the household. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

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For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

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For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

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For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

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For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

ARE YOU SOUND PROFESSIONALLY?

For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

EXCLUSIVE DIRECT IMPORTER

For a busy, successful company. Must be efficient, organized, and have good communication skills. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Recruitment Consultants, 115 New Bond Street, London W1.

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CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

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Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Americans seek investment cash in London

"Conservatism is not a guarantee against getting burned," says Mr Sanford Goodkin, one of the American gurus of property investment. It seems the Americans are over in force. They regard the United Kingdom and Europe as rich pickings for investment cash. For a start, he is named as one of the West's most distinguished citizens in the 75th anniversary edition of *Sunset Magazine*, a sort of Californian version of the *Tatler* that includes features on business and finance, and his property credentials stretch back over a quarter of a century — mainly through his pioneering of techniques in strategic planning research aimed specifically at real estate.

This is hardly surprising — the American and Canadian property investment and development over the past few years has been steadily increasing. Funds, both large and small, feel their portfolios are not complete without at least one or two American properties. But Mr Goodkin is a different breed of animal from that which can be found knocking on the doors of pension fund managers and property companies. Over the years, he has been responsible for several best-selling books, of which the most famous was probably *The Goodkin Guide to Winning in Real Estate*, written during the mid-1970s real estate slump. He has also been lauded as America's greatest real estate expert.

Apart from forecasting slumps and booms in the property market, Mr Goodkin writes a property investment newsletter, lectures on real estate, and develops and invests in his own right. Currently, Mr Goodkin is in London looking for clients and funds to invest in American property — and so excited is he by the prospects of British institutional funds finding a home in American property that he is likely to be a frequent visitor.

Naturally, he is fairly scathing about the sort of advice British funds receive from United Kingdom-based estate agents operating in America, and so is extremely optimistic about his business future here. "I have met a number of fund managers and property companies on my short visit this time," he says. "I feel there is tremendous potential for what I have to offer. I expect to be back fairly shortly."

Mr Goodkin's particular expertise lies in pinpointing investment areas which will show real capital growth. After all, it does not take an investment genius to direct a fund manager to an area which is already established and will produce a solid, if unspectacular, income growth. Goodkin feels he can offer an investment service unrivalled by British agents and with his track record, he will undoubtedly attract many funds and property companies who are eager to invest in North America while exchange controls are still non-existent.

Miss United Kingdom, recently added a touch of glamour to the launching of a £3.5m and 120,000 sq ft industrial trading estate in Leeds. The Gelder trading estate is being developed by London & Manchester Securities in conjunction with the Royal Insurance Group. The development was only completed two weeks ago and has attracted two tenants, the 600 Group and Battenfield. Further lettings are expected to be completed shortly. The scheme is located within the Leeds Triangle, which makes for easy access to the M1, M62 and M63.

Units available on the five-acre estate range from 3,000 sq ft to 22,360 sq ft at rents of £2.2 a sq ft. The site was originally acquired from the National Freight Corporation in 1979, and development is financed by Royal Insurance. Plans by the Government to bring private capital into its own property schemes took a step forward last week with the announcement of a sale and leaseback deal with Pearl Assurance for an International Conference Centre on a site at Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

The 1.5-acre site, which is within a stone's throw of the House of Commons, is behind the buildings in Great George Street. The £21,000 sq ft centre will be completed in 1986. Unfortunately, the usual veil of secrecy has been thrown over the deal struck between Pearl Assurance and the Government. Figures given by the institution which is funding the scheme do not give a true indication of what the development is really likely to cost.

Last week, Pearl said that on current building prices construction would cost in the order of £32m. But this figure is likely to have risen considerably by 1986, and the scheme is thought to be going to cost Pearl nearer £50m. As for the rent, the Government is having to pay under the terms of its 125-year lease and, with five year rent reviews, this is going to be nothing like the £2m being quoted. When the Government takes occupation in five years' time, they can expect to pay around £3m a year for the centre.

What has been ignored by most observers is the cost of the site itself — surely the Government has not thrown it into the deal for nothing — and also financing charges, inflation and other sundry fees. Arunbridge Industrial Estates, headed by former property tycoon Ronald Lyon, has acquired a further three industrial sites for around £3m. The sites — two in High Wycombe, and the other in Beckenham — will provide around 250,000 sq ft of space and are expected to have an investment value of about £10m. Conard Ribbick acted for Arunbridge.

Agents Debenham, Turner & Chinnocks report that they have let the entire £5,000 sq ft Chamber of Commerce building in Manama, Bahrain. Rents, say the agents, are between £6 — £10 a sq ft.

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What has been ignored by most observers is the cost of the site itself — surely the Government has not thrown it into the deal for nothing — and also financing charges, inflation and other sundry fees. Arunbridge Industrial Estates, headed by former property tycoon Ronald Lyon, has acquired a further three industrial sites for around £3m. The sites — two in High Wycombe, and the other in Beckenham — will provide around 250,000 sq ft of space and are expected to have an investment value of about £10m. Conard Ribbick acted for Arunbridge.

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Public and Educational Appointments

AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI BENDEL STATE NIGERIA TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES

Auchi Polytechnic is a tertiary level Technological Institution owned by the Bendel State Government and awards National and Higher National Diplomas under a two-tier system equivalent to British O.N.D. and H.N.D.

The Polytechnic is currently undertaking an ambitious expansion programme including re-equipping of laboratories and new teaching facilities.

Vacancies exist in the following areas of specialisation:—

(a) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:

Production Engineering, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration, Building Services, Thermofluids, Material Science.
Telecommunications/Computer Technology/Electrical Power/Machine/Instrumentation/Electronics/Control System Engineering.
Structural Engineering/Building Technology/Transportation and Highways Engineering/Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering/Hydraulics and Hydrology.
Plastics/Rubber Technology/Chemical Engineering.

(b) SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:

Quantity Surveying, Construction, Estimating, Geodesy, Estate Management, Civil and Urban Design.

(c) SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TEACHER EDUCATION:

Electricity, Electronics, Metalwork, Technical, Woodwork.
Management, Business Methods, Economics, Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, Ceramics, Fibre Craft, Painting, Sculpture, Textile Design, Ceramics.
Foundations of Education.

(d) SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES:

Marketing courses and Management Courses.

POSTS AVAILABLE:

	Teaching experience	Salary
1. Senior Principal Lecturer	Min. 12 years	N10,296-N11,328
2. Principal Lecturer	Min. 10 years	N9,168-N10,128
3. Senior Lecturer	Min. 8 years	N8,064-N9,024
4. Lecturer I	Min. 6 years	N7,404-N8,052
5. Lecturer II	Min. 4 years	N5,760-N6,732
6. Lecturer III	Min. 2 years	N4,668-N5,640

Conversion as at current exchange rate sterling to Naira approximately 1.27.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in the relevant fields together with post-qualification teaching and extensive Industrial/Research experience of varying length at the Master's or Doctorate level in the relevant field will be an advantage.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Appointments either on contract (for expatriates) or pensionable for Nigerians. Contract appointments are for 2 years and attract a contract addition of 10% of basic salary and 15% contract gratuity in lieu of pension benefits payable at expiry of contract.

Fringe benefits include, part-furnished accommodation at a rental not exceeding 7% of basic salary or N300.00 per annum whichever is lower. Free medical care and free passages for appointees and family (wife and up to 3 children under 18 years of age).

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Candidates are requested to submit eight (Type-written) copies of their applications and curriculum vitae to: The Director, NUC London Bureau, Queen's House, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.

Candidates are advised to request their referees to forward references on them under confidential cover to the above address not later than 17th July, 1981.

Date of interview: 27th to 31st July, 1981. Short-listed applications will be acknowledged.

REGISTRAR

OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBYA

We are National Petrochemicals Company of Libya, the largest organisation in the country. We operate a modern petrochemical complex at Marsa El Brega, on the Mediterranean coast 240 km from Benghazi, producing methanol, ammonia and urea.

To help us continue our development, we need professionals who are able to make a positive contribution to our company in the following capacity:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Working in extensively equipped offices, you will be responsible for teaching English to employees at all levels within the Company. To qualify for this highly rewarding post, you must be a graduate holding T.E.F.L. or equivalent with at least 5 years relevant experience. Preference will be given to those with previous overseas teaching experience.

Job Ref. No. EIT/15t

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
● Excellent salary ● Good working schedule
● Return flight paid to point of domicile ● Yearly bonus
● Life insurance is provided ● Free accommodation, transport and medical care ● Annual increment is considered each year.

Please send details of academic qualifications and experience stating approximate date of availability to join the company.

Please quote job reference number, enclose a recent photograph and state your home telephone number.

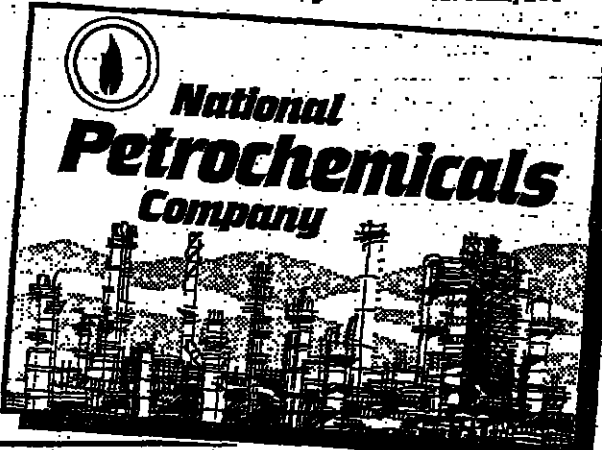
Room No. 302, Job Ref. No.

National Petrochemicals Company,

AGOCO, Windsor House,

42-50 Victoria Street,

London SW1H 0NW.



UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOLOGY (GEOCHEMISTRY AND ISOTOPE GEOLOGY)

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOLOGY (METAMORPHIC AND STRUCTURAL)

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHICAL EDUCATION.

SALARY SCALES:

Senior Lecturer: £9,688 x 364 — 10,780 x 373 — £12,645

Lecturer Grade I: £7,777 x 364 — £10,238

Lecturer Grade II: £4,835 x 364 — £5,74 x 364 — £8,396

Appointments on these scales according to qualifications and experience. Basic permanent pensionable terms and short-term contracts are offered for academic posts.

Further particulars on the posts, on conditions of service and on method of application should be obtained prior to submitting an application. From the Director, Appointments and Personnel Unit, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Zimbabwe, or from the Department of Commonwealth Universities, 10, Bedford Square, London WC1H 0DP.

Closing date for receipt of applications for all posts 31 July 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

PROFESSOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a second Professorship in the Department of Computer Science. To preserve the balance of interest in the Department candidates with a knowledge either of Data Bases or the Theory of Computer Science are particularly encouraged to apply. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, 251 George Street, Glasgow G1 1KW, with whom applications should be lodged by 31st July 1981.

ENTHUSIASTIC GRADUATE TEACHERS

required on a full-time/part-time basis for chemistry, physics, economics/business studies, English to "A" level standard commencing September.

Contact: Registrar, 01-202 6748 for further details or write to c/o, 10 Albany College, 24 Queens Road, London NW4.

REPTON SCHOOL

HEAD OF HISTORY

required in January, 1982. Applications and enquiries welcomed from modern historians with an interest in 17th to mid-19th century Europe. Single or married accommodation available. Further details from the Headmaster, The Hall, Repton, Derby, DE8 6FH (Tel: Burton-on-Trent 702375). To whom applications including a full CV should be sent as soon as possible.

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Architecture. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Architecture. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, 77, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of New South Wales

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a two year Temporary Lectureship in the Department of Economics. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Economics. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of New South Wales, Kensington, New South Wales, Australia.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Modern History. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham, England.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Western Australia

Perth

ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER

In the Department of English. At present the department has vacancies for Lecturers in the following fields: English Literature, English Language, and English Education. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of English. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP - NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Non-Destructive Testing. The successful applicant will be required to conduct research in the field of Non-Destructive Testing. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, England.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

The City University

Business School

LECTURESHIP IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

The Business Systems Analysis Division of The City University Business School is seeking a Lecturer in the field of teaching and research in Systems Analysis.

Applicants should be graduates with a degree in Systems Analysis or a related field. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Business School. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, The City University, City Road, London EC1Y 8AA.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Hong Kong

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN LECTURESHIP IN URBAN PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship in Urban Planning. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Urban Planning. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, 77, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Aberdeen

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in the Department of Engineering. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Aberdeen

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in the Department of Engineering. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Aberdeen

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in the Department of Engineering. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Auckland

NEW ZEALAND COMPUTER SCIENCE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIP

Applications are invited for a New Zealand Computer Science Associate Professorship. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff

TEMPORARY LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in the Department of Education. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Education. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, Wales.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London

ENGLISH STUDIES DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for one year from 1 October, 1981, in the Department of English Language and Medieval Literature. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, London, England.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London

PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Petroleum Engineering. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England.

Closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff</

CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davale

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Polymorphism in Snail; 7.05 M101/16 Matrices; Networks.
11.25 Cricket: The Second Test. England versus Australia. Fourth day's play from Lord's in the Cornhill Insurance Test series. Commentary by Richie Bennett, Tom Graveney, Tony Lewis, Bob Simpson. Coverage continues on BBC 2 at 11.30.
1.30 Bod: Bod's Present (r); 2.00 Regional news.
2.05 Cricket: The Second Test. The afternoon's play from Lord's. 4.15 Regional news.
4.20 Play School: Joan Ward's story A File of Clothes. Read by Luanne Platter and Ben Thomas. Also on BBC 2 at 11.30.
4.45 Jana of the Jungle: Cartoon. The Golden Idol of the

Gorgas (r); 5.0 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Blue Peter Files the World: Malaysia. See Sarah Greene and Simon Groom smothered in poisonous pit vipers at the Snake Temple, Kuala Lumpur. See Malaysia's answer to the Oxford v Cambridge Boat Race—the Dragon Boat Races at Penang (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker: 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide.
6.55 Ask the Family: The second quarter-final of this inter-family contest. The Keeps of Woodbury, Devon, versus the Almonds of Tilehurst in Reading. The question master is Robert Robinson.
7.20 Blake's Seven: The crew of the Liberator discover a strange artificial planet. It houses a very dangerous enemy (r).
8.10 Panorama on the eve of the defence debate, John Nott, the Secretary of State, talks to

David Dimbleby about the moral and practical arguments over the Trident missile system—the central plank in the Government's defence policy. Panorama also reconstructs the events in April last year when Dan Ayrault, 1908 from Manchester crashed into a mountain top in Tenerife, killing 146 people. The programme has evidence that the crew were given instructions which it was impossible to carry out.
9.00 News with Peter Woods. And weather forecast.
9.25 Film: The Power Play (1976) Made-for-television thriller. Ronald Burr plays the newspaperman who covers just about the highest news story of all time—a plot to steal some nuclear power plants. The cast includes James Canning, Pamela Hensley and Bradford Dillman. Directed by Robert Dillman.
11.00 News Showing: Clips from

the new movies, including John Boorman's period spectacle Excalibur; the new James Bond thriller For Your Eyes Only; the fantasy Clash of the Titans; and the Michael Crawford comedy-adventure Condorman. The presenter is Michael Wood.
11.55 News Headlines.
11.40 Managing the Micro: Fourth of five films about the revolution in technology in British industry. The presenter is Brian Rogers.
12.05 Weather forecast. Close-down at 12.10

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Coverage. 6.30-7.00: 1.00 News. 7.00-7.30: 1.00 News. 7.30-8.00: 1.00 News. 8.00-8.30: 1.00 News. 8.30-9.00: 1.00 News. 9.00-9.30: 1.00 News. 9.30-10.00: 1.00 News. 10.00-10.30: 1.00 News. 10.30-11.00: 1.00 News. 11.00-11.30: 1.00 News. 11.30-12.00: 1.00 News. 12.00-12.30: 1.00 News. 12.30-1.00: 1.00 News. 1.00-1.30: 1.00 News. 1.30-2.00: 1.00 News. 2.00-2.30: 1.00 News. 2.30-3.00: 1.00 News. 3.00-3.30: 1.00 News. 3.30-4.00: 1.00 News. 4.00-4.30: 1.00 News. 4.30-5.00: 1.00 News. 5.00-5.30: 1.00 News. 5.30-6.00: 1.00 News. 6.00-6.30: 1.00 News. 6.30-7.00: 1.00 News. 7.00-7.30: 1.00 News. 7.30-8.00: 1.00 News. 8.00-8.30: 1.00 News. 8.30-9.00: 1.00 News. 9.00-9.30: 1.00 News. 9.30-10.00: 1.00 News. 10.00-10.30: 1.00 News. 10.30-11.00: 1.00 News. 11.00-11.30: 1.00 News. 11.30-12.00: 1.00 News. 12.00-12.30: 1.00 News. 12.30-1.00: 1.00 News. 1.00-1.30: 1.00 News. 1.30-2.00: 1.00 News. 2.00-2.30: 1.00 News. 2.30-3.00: 1.00 News. 3.00-3.30: 1.00 News. 3.30-4.00: 1.00 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'Observer' closure threat over loss of 850,000 copies

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Management of *The Observer*, which was unable to print 850,000 copies on Saturday night because of an industrial dispute, is to call an urgent meeting with print union leaders to discuss the threat of closure unless the newspaper is printed by the end of the week.

The dispute, which accounts for almost 90 per cent of the newspaper's normal print run, stemmed from a dispute over differentials involving machine room workers.

The dispute, which is similar to one at *The Sunday Times* which caused the loss of 600,000 copies last month, centres on a claim by members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Allied Trades (NAPT) for a 7.5 per cent increase in the rate of the National Graphical Association (NGA) in the machine room.

A ruling on the *Sunday Times* dispute by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is expected later this week and will be studied by both unions and management at *The Observer*.

Management at *The Observer* said that difficulties on Saturday began when there was a delay in starting the press and by 9 pm only 150,000 copies had been printed. Mr



War and peace for the police on the streets of two British cities yesterday: Early-morning rioting in Liverpool and racial harmony reigning at the St Paul's carnival in Bristol.

Chief constable's warning after Toxteth riot

Continued from page 1

crowd of black hoodlums intent on making life unbearable and indulging in criminal behaviour.

"I am going to maintain law and order in the area. I am not going to have no-go areas in Liverpool. There is no way I am going to withdraw the police presence from Toxteth."

Mr John Hamilton, Labour leader on Liverpool City Council, said that the riot cause was almost entirely national policies which had left 40 per cent of the area's population unemployed, compared with the average for the city of 17 per cent.

Mr Hamilton, who represents the Grimsby ward of the heart of the city, said: "We are deeply concerned. We have been saying for a long time that trouble would come because of the attitude of government, nationally and locally."

High unemployment, cuts in public expenditure and alienation of youth from public authorities have helped to make this situation possible. That is the saddest element of all, that youth should be so alienated."

Residents spoke of a build-up of resentment over unemployment and lack of social facilities over a long period. It culminated in a strong police

presence throughout Saturday and some young officers allegedly taunting young black people. "It was a tinderbox that only required a spark."

Mr John Arboin, a leading Jamaican member of the community, said: "Police were everywhere in groups and we asked them to withdraw but they would not do so."

Critics of the Government's economic policies will clearly view the weekend's events as another indication of the dangerous road they believe has been taken.

The trouble in Southall, an area with a high concentration of Asian immigrants, began after an incident in which skinheads attacked a young man at a local public house. The police arrived to keep the skinheads and crowds of Asian youths apart and violence erupted.

By the time the streets were quiet again the public house,

the Hambrogh Tavern was three-quarters destroyed by fire, seven vehicles had been burnt, 25 shops damaged and 60 police officers injured. Thirty people had been arrested.

In Southall police are investigating the organization of a skinhead concert in such a predominantly immigrant area. Coaches came from east London for the event. Immigrants see that as evidence of the provocative activities of extreme right-wing groups.

A group representing black and Asian councillors in London boroughs yesterday wrote to Mr Whitelaw calling on him to improve the situation in inner cities and to make better employment prospects for immigrant youths. At the same time they plan a meeting to discuss the correlation of information about the activities of groups such as the National Front and the British Movement, which have recruited young whites, such as the skinheads.

The Standing Conference of Pakistani Organisations has also written to Mr Whitelaw calling for a judicial tribunal to look at the activities of the far-right groups. Mr Sijhat Kadri, the

president, said the organisations had complained to the Government in 1976 about the need for action.

Now the racist groups were becoming better organized and the time had come for Parliament to tackle them with emergency measures in the same way terrorism was being combated, he said.

"We think Southall was a declaration of war by saying 'We are now going into predominantly Asian areas'. No one can be safe," Mr Kadri said.

The events in London and Liverpool are also likely to give further urgency to a Home Office committee considering protective clothing and tactics for the police dealing with racial disorders. Yesterday Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said: "If the traditional look of the police has got to go, it has got to go. We did not want to see shields, we never thought we would see petrol bombs. We are moving into a new era of public order."

The police, he said, should not be left standing in front of Salutes in front of rioters, but take a positive role.

Three policemen injured at Southall were still in hospital yesterday with head injuries.

Tonight Mr Whitelaw faces a backbench home affairs committee where calls may be made to strengthen further the immigration laws and give the police better protection.

Toxteth forms part of Liverpool 8, the city's most heterogeneous area and is in the shadow of the huge sandstone Anglican cathedral. Physically, with its diminishing elements of dereliction and newer housing, it has its counterpart in most industrial cities. However, it is unlike similar areas in some other cities in that the immigrant community have been there for a minimum of three generations.

At St Paul's, Bristol, scene of violent riots last year, the annual carnival, a popular multicultural event, went off without incident.

In Handsworth, Birmingham, midway between Southall and Merseyside, more than 8,000 people, black and white, attended a festival in the local park close to the centre of a multiracial suburb. The spirit was as amiable and peaceful as a rural village fete (a Staff Reporter writes).

Civil Service unions say dole cheques could stop

By Our Labour Staff

Civil Service union leaders believe that a crisis is developing in the payment of unemployment benefits which could lead to dole money starting to dry up in the next two weeks.

The unions are picketing an important Department of Employment stationery building in Watford which has led to giro cheques being sent out to unemployment benefit offices for about 10 days.

Local payment offices are now relying on their stocks and a department official said that although there had been no report of any of the 1,000 offices running out of cheques "this action will eventually affect unemployed people".

Giro cheques for unemployment benefit are being written

by hand in the local offices because two computer centres at Livingston and Reading have been closed by a strike since June 8.

The Department of Employment has no contingency plans to pay unemployment benefits in cash over the counter of local offices and the likely consequence would be a dramatic increase in the number of claimants for supplementary benefits from social security offices.

Union officials last night were sceptical about their ability to cope.

Left-wing pressure is mounting in the nine unions involved in the campaign of selective strikes for an approach to the Government with an offer to accept a £10 a week increase for all £30,000 white-collar civil servants.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh opens new hotel of Scottish Youth Hostels Association, Pitlochry, Tayside, Perthshire, 11.15; The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Treford Holiday and Adventure Centre for the Handicapped Gogarbank, Edinburgh, 2.40.

The Prince of Wales opens Royal British Legion Housing Scheme, Strathguskar, Scotland, 10.30; at patron of the International Year of Disabled People, attends garden party in aid of Thistle Foundation, Niddrie Mains Road, Craigmillar, Edinburgh, 3.30.

Princess Alexandra at patron, visits St Christopher's Hospice, for first reunion conference, 2.30; attends Independence Day dinner of Anglo-Venezuelan Society, Savoy Hotel, 7.40.

Talks, lectures: Celtic art: early style David Williams, British Museum, 11.30;

Film, time: *News from Nowhere and Life and Works of William Morris*, National Gallery, 1.15; *The Boyhood of Raleigh* and other works, Monica Seymour, Tate Gallery, 1.15; *The Syncope*, Penelope Wallis, Victoria and Albert Museum, 11.30; *English medieval manuscript illumination*, Catherine Oakes, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30; *Tudor and Jacobean costume in the primary galleries*, Frances Musker, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30, 11.30.

Poetry: Ferenc Ammann, *Tribute to Coffee House*, 265 Old Brompton Road, 9.

Exhibitions: Captain John Smith, explorer and adventurer, St Mary-at-Lambeth, 11 to 6; Architecture and the London Fire Brigade, 1866-1938, Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 11 to 5; Victorian paintings, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall, 10 to 6.

Music

Maureen Foster, contralto, and Kenneth Abbott, organ, City Temple, 1.5; Hans Christian Eiler, violin, St Margaret Lohr, 7.10; Aeolian String Quartet, St John's, 1.1; Westminster Hall Senior School Choir, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10; Lloyd's Choir, St Katherine Cree, 1.15; Peter Le Faro, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.5; Memorial service: Mr Albert J. Knight, St Paul's, Covent Garden, 11.30.

Food in France

These shops and restaurants in the French Channel ports are recommended: Boulogne: Cakes and chocolates, André Lugand, 9 Grande Rue; Cakes, pastries, Derrien, 1 Grande Rue; Cakes, Philippe Olivier, 45 Rue Thiers; restaurant, La Charlotte, 11 Rue du Doyen, 01033-21.30.13.08.

Cheeses: Ducard, Boulevard Fayette, 1; Outier, Rue Royale; cheeses: Galslain, Maison du Fromage, Rue André Gerache, 10 Place d'Armes; bread: Baclot, 2 Rue de France; restaurant: La Fenilande, 62 Place d'Armes, 01033-21.57.32.57.

Diapers: Cheeses and groceries, Olivier, 26 Rue St Jacques; cooked meats, Euriel, 22 Grande Rue; cakes, Diversent, 136 Grande Rue; chocolates, Ratiel, 95 Grande Rue; restaurant: La Fenilande, 62 Place d'Armes, 01033-21.57.32.57.

Le Havre: Groceries, cooked meats, Lefebvre, 127 Rue Victor Hugo; cakes and chocolates, Boulet, 185 Rue de Paris; cheeses, Chasse, 100 Rue de la République; restaurant: Le Nice-Havrais, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Roads: London and the South-east: M3, Hampshire-bound carriageway closed between junction 3 (Guildford) and junction 4 (Barnham) from 7 pm to 10 pm on Saturday night. Two lanes available in each direction on London bound side. Major work for next five months. A23, Purley Way, north of Purley, across northbound side reduced to two lanes. M1: Southbound carriageway closed tonight at 8 pm until 6 am tomorrow between junction 7 (M10 St Albans) and junction 5 (Watford, Harrow). A2: Roadworks at several points along the Bedford Road and Caterbury, M2: Work at London end.

Midlands: M6: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junction 1 (M1 Rugby) and junction 5 (Coventry East) and between junction 5 (Westbury) and junction 11 (Canterbury) from 7 pm to 10 pm on Saturday night. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed. A4057: Resurfacing at Cardenbury Village.

North-west: M6: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junction 1 (M1 Rugby) and junction 5 (Coventry East) and between junction 5 (Westbury) and junction 11 (Canterbury) from 7 pm to 10 pm on Saturday night. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed. A4057: Resurfacing at Cardenbury Village.

Premium Bond winners: Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes are: £100,000: 7VN 666841 (winner comes from Cornwall); £50,000: 18VK 551870 (Sheffield); £25,000: 14KL 164881 (West Yorkshire).

Passports: Israel has decided to allow in visitors with a British visitor's passport provided they also produce their expired full passport. A British Visitor's Passport on its own is not sufficient.

The Pound

Bank buys Bank sells
Australia \$ 1.71 1.64
Austria Sch 33.70 31.60
Belgium Fr 206.00 219.00
Canada \$ 2.33 2.23
Denmark Kr 14.80 14.10
Finland Mk 8.80 8.40
France Fr 112.15 109.68
Germany DM 4.48 4.48
Greece Dr 112.00 106.00
Hong Kong \$ 10.90 10.30
Ireland Pt 1.29 1.23
Italy Lit 236.00 219.00
Japan Yen 244.00 228.00
Netherlands Gld 5.24 4.98
Norway Kr 11.87 11.27
Portugal Esc 123.50 117.50
South Africa Rd 1.48 1.43
Spain Pta 164.50 175.50
Sweden Kr 10.60 9.85
Switzerland Fr 4.07 3.84
USA \$ 1.94 1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr 72.00 67.00

Rates for small denomination notes only as supplied on Friday, by different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 2.1 on Friday to 548.0.

Church music: St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, July 8, Peter Backhouse, organ, 8.15; St Peter's Cathedral, 8.15; St Andrew's Cathedral, 8.15; St John's Cathedral, 8.15; St George's Cathedral, 8.15; St David's Cathedral, 8.15; St Asaph's Cathedral, 8.15; St Eborac Cathedral, 8.15; St Wilfrid's Cathedral, 8.15; St Mary's Cathedral, 8.15; St Peter's Cathedral, 8.15; St Andrew's Cathedral, 8.15; St John's Cathedral, 8.15; St George's Cathedral, 8.15; St David's Cathedral, 8.15; St Asaph's Cathedral, 8.15; St Eborac Cathedral, 8.15; St Wilfrid's Cathedral, 8.15; St Mary's Cathedral, 8.15; St Peter's Cathedral, 8.15; St Andrew's Cathedral, 8.15; St John's Cathedral, 8.15; St George's Cathedral, 8.15; St David's Cathedral, 8.15; St Asaph's Cathedral, 8.15; St Eborac Cathedral, 8.15; St Wilfrid's Cathedral, 8.15; St Mary's Cathedral, 8.15; St Peter's Cathedral, 8.15; St Andrew's Cathedral, 8.15; St John's Cathedral, 8.15; St George's Cathedral, 8.15; St David's Cathedral, 8.15; St Asaph's Cathedral, 8.15; 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